Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End giving with service. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO 175 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
30th August	Nankin	6,851
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712
13th „	Bremen*	11,540

*No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "BREMEN."

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	NATIVE SERVANTS. DECK. "C"	"A"	"B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Single ..	742	687	633	524	469
Return .	1,113	1,031	950	786	704
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES :—					
Single ..	698	655	600	502	447
Return .	1,047	982	900	753	671

227 340 210 315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
1st Sept. ..	Salwara ..	8414
12th „ ..	Khiva ..	8947

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
28th Aug. ..	Karagola ..	E and S Africa. via Seychelles
28th „ ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct
28th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and P Gulf Fast Mail

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Unkai Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2765	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Hisei Maru.		9859	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kifuku Maru	....	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	12th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo ..	28th August	9th Sept.	Japan.
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe ..	28th August	9th Sept.	Japan.
Kamdo Maru	N. Yanagi ..	6th Sept.	20th Sept.	Japan.
Iado Maru	.... ..	12th Sept.	17th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,98,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/-	£15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KUSAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6.....	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment' delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1255.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instruction from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th and WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of two pairs of motor tyres (new), 1 case metal spoons, one bale khaki cloth, 1 bale twist, 1 case books, old clothings, trunks and boxes, boots and shoes, brass enamelled and allumi-nium ware, bundles of piece-goods, grain, bag cinamon bark, Haberdashery, bicycles, campcots, consignment of new bamboo baskets, kitbags, new soiled linen bags, blankets, namar and metal ornaments, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES RADIUM POPLINS.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Damodar.

3 packages Radium poplins.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTIES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come. 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INST., AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF BAGS OF RICE, BAGS OF DALL, BAGS OF MOONG, BAGS OF PARCHED RICE AND A CASK OF PALM-OIL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at B. Section, Alexandra Docks, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

11 bags Rice and Dall mixed.
8 bags Moong whole.
19 bags Dall mixed.
9 bags Parched Rice.
1 cask Palm-Oil.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS OF THE SHAPURJI MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jamnadas Vassonji Manji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ganeshdas Samratmal:—

4 bales Checks of the Shapurji Mills No. 5101.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1919.

INSURANCE.

PLEASE CALL AT AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHENE CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ALL SHOPKEEPERS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 1602 of 1919 (Patuck vs. Madon), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the presentation articles and also specially made-to-order shop furniture of the Indo-Foreign Agency at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Stock-in-Trade of Best English and Indian Manufactured Jewellery, Rich Silverware, specially made Shop Furniture, Godrej Safe, Goodwill and Outstandings, etc., etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. J. Lemonjan and Co., the Insolvents, who carried on their business as jewellers and dealed in silverwares in Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises in Medows Street, Fort.

All the stock-in-trade of best English and Indian manufactured jewellery, rich silverwares, specially-made shop furniture, Godrej safe, goodwill and outstandings, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1919.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION COMPANY.

78, Bapu Khote Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, "Fazal Munzil" near the Level Crossing opp. the Bamanji Petit Mills.

Very valuable hand-some, made to order teak and blackwood french polished household special made Robert, Devji Kanji, Vintrige and others made, dining, drawing, bedroom, office and veranda furniture, dining table, dining chairs, mirror back side board, dumb-waiters, meat safe, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, one chesterfield sofa new design teak and black-wood, double and single bedstead, ladies' writing table almyrahs, teakwood cloth hanging press, dressing, chest of drawers, table marbles, wash hand tables, cheval glass, Singer sewing machines, No. 45 k 1 one Girman made cottage piano, (by squire and Longson gardens piano one new design fire proof iron safe on steel stand (by Harichand M - one Empire phono cabinet with records one boss oil stove with four burners. One American seven seated torpedo body motor car.

Rich glass crockery and platedware chinese and Japanese table ornament coir and China mattings, bamboo chiks.

The property of a gentleman going to Calcutta.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Cataloges are ready properly on view.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.
THE MAN
of
AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—

"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine; Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—

"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—

"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

SPRUE.

I can also cure this disease under guarantee.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DIWAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rates:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 9 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bom bay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—L. C. E.'s or B. E.'s for an Engineering Firm. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4149

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4176

WANTED—INDENT CLERK, well up in Hardware, Hosiery and Sundry goods. Apply Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4183

WANTED—Smart CLERKS, well up in Calculations and Invoice Work. Apply Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4184

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced TYPIST, pay Rs. 35. Apply sharp Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4192

SMART EUROPEAN ASSISTANT WANTED with knowledge of Stationery and Fancy Goods. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4195

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER WANTED for business in Bengal. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4194

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, only experienced hands need apply. Good salary offered to experts. Apply to the PRESIDENCY PRINTING PRESS, 12-16, Bank Street, Fort. 4191

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Fire Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4061

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER (native) required immediately for Basra; must have had experience with European ladies. Free passage, quarters and clothing. Apply with certificates to Post Box No. 296, Bombay. 4165

WANTED by Bombay Firm of Machinery Merchants, a competent ESTIMATE CLERK. Knowledge of preparing specifications and Estimates essential. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4166

WANTED—Men from British service, who have either resigned or pentioned for the places of Sub-Inspectors of Police and Special Police Officers on Rs. 35 to begin. Apply with testimonials to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KOLHAPUR. 4152

SALESMAN OR BROKER.—Wanted by leading export and import firm an able and experienced salesman or broker for iron and steel. Liberal terms given, which will be discussed and settled personally. Apply to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4116

A CAPABLE TYPIST, Male or Female, knowing well, English, spelling, and punctuation with good speed and accuracy. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally THE ORIENTAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 77, Chowpaty Road, Bombay. 4202

WANTED—EURASIAN CHARGE NURSES. Pay Rs. 50 and all found fully furnished quarters and Rs. 20 a year Uniform allowance Re 10 a month extra when on night duty. Indian staff Nurses quarters or board uniform allowance Rs. 15 a year. Apply with copy of Training School certificate and testimonials to the LADY SUPT., S. G. Hospital, Baroda. 4186

WANTED—A B Sc., knowing Hindi on Rs. 70-10-140 or a plucked B. Sc. on Rs. 60-8-110 or an Intermediate (Science) on Rs. 50-8-110 (biennial increment) as 2nd Science Teacher in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. The candidate must know Hindi and execute an agreement to serve at least for two years in the school. PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur. 4187

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3854

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One PORTABLE ENGINE 9 to 12 N.-H.-P. Two saw benches (quote for new or second hand). MAHARAJ KISHAN 24, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 4151

WANTED.

WANTED—SPACIOUS PREMISES for office use on hire in Fort on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4126

WANTED from 15th September or earlier, GODOWN, measuring about 3,000 square feet in Fort or convenient neighbourhood. Apply E. A. Goil, Apollo Street. 4193

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 5-6 H.P. Indian MOTOR CYCLE with side car in order. Price Rs. 1,100. Write to R. D. PADHYE, 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4074

VICTORIA CARRIAGE OLD RUBBER (TYRE) on SALE. Tons 100-150. Bombay. Delivery offer VARDHMAN & SONS, Bombay, 3. 4189

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4065

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

WE get our duplicating sundries direct from England. We stock all sundries for the D. Gestetner's duplicator—stencil papers, pens, etc. Last mail has brought a fresh consignment. Let's know what you require. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

CONOMY is a great revenue—on every purchase you make at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay you save a lot and get full value for your money. Fresh stocks of stationery of all descriptions just arrived. T

TO BE LET;

TO LET—Two BUNGALOWS in Poona, one at Ferguson College Road, and one at Boat Club Road, Civil Line. Apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4063

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR MATUNGA (NORTH) ESTATE.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie between the Mahim Connection Chord on the North, the King's Circle on the South and the G. I. P. Railway on the West and are within a few minutes walk from the Matunga Station.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m., (Standard Time) on the 29th August, 1919. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

3657

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—

(i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.

(ii) A certificate shewing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read.

4068

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FREIGHT for Suez and Port Said available Loading 2nd proxime.
Freight for Genova and Marseilles for October available.

Apply for particulars to

MOHANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS.
Elphinstone Circle.
Amir Building, Ground floor.
4200

MYSORE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 200 for the supply of the iron beams, angle iron, etc., required for use in this department, will be received in this office of the undersigned up to the 30th August, 1919. For further particulars, refer to the "Mysore Gazette", of 7th August, 1919.

S. G. FORBES,
Chief Electrical Engineer
to the Government of Mysore.
Bangalore, 2nd August, 1919. 4199

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and the two plots about 3,000, and 4,000 square yards, near the Matunga Station and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2406 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3867

BOMBAY IMPRROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie on the East side of Kingsway between the proposed 100 feet East to West Road and the temporary Military Hospital and are within a few minutes walk of Dadar and Matunga stations.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m (S. T.) on the 29th August next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

3469

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

		Approximate Number	Total Weight.
Mild Steel Sheets	20′ × 4′ × 1/8″	174	621 Cwt.
Mild Steel Plates	7′ × 2′-6″ × 1/4″	44	70 ,,
do.	8′ × 2′-6″ × 1/4″	30	55 ,,
do.	6′ × 2½′ × 5/16″	11	19 ,,
do.	6′ × 4′ × 5/16″	25	69 ,,
do.	7′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″	12	44 ,,
do.	7′ × 4′ × 5/16″	25	80 ,,
do.	8′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″	4	9 ,,
do.	8′ × 3′ × 5/16″	25	69 ,,
do.	9′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″	5	13 ,,
do.	9′ × 4′ × 5/16″	15	62 ,,
do.	10′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″	4	6 ,,
do.	10′ × 3′ × 5/16″	3	10 ,,
do.	10′ × 4′ × 5/16″	13	59 ,,
do.	12′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″	5	17 ,,
do.	12′ × 4′ × 3/8″	304	1993 ,,
do.	20′ × 4′ × 3/8″	72	776 ,,
do.	12′ × 4′ × 1/2″	114	997 ,,
do.	35′ × 5′-6″ × 1/2″	7	245 ,,
do.	35′ × 6′ × 1/2″	5	191 ,,
do.	35′ × 6′-6″ × 1/2″	9	373 ,,
do.	35′ × 7′ × 1/2″	6	268 ,,
do.	12′ × 4′ × 3/4″	388	5,088 ,,
do.	20′ × 4′ × 7/8″	150	3,825 ,,

The sheets and plates, were obtained by the Board, through the Director-General of Stores, Indian Office, London, for ship repairs and are all in perfect condition.

They can be inspected in the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi, on application to the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales) Calcutta, the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board Bombay and the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms will, however, be issued free of charge, to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sale).
Indian Munitions Board,
19A, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.
4168

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

A large and very valuable FRONT PLOT of pension and tax LAND, admeasuring about 16,500 square yards, with a frontage of over 300 feet on LADY JAMSHETJEE ROAD, at MATUNGA, to be sold at once. Two large wells and a frontage at the back on a lane. An ideal place for factories, buildings, etc. Only bona-fide offers will be considered. The advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4070

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALAUDIN CASSUM has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon admeasuring 44,134 square yards, situate at Kolhe Kalyan Tukadi and District Thana, Pota Tukdi Bandra, Takula Salsette, Registration Sub-District Bandra and detailed as under in the following table.

Sur. No.	Pot No.	Gross Area Acres.	G.	Kharaba	Gu.	Net Area A.	G.	Assess. Rs. a.	Sq. yd
14	2.	3	5½	5	3	½	9	8	15185
115	1	2	6½	4½	2	2	3	4	10497
116	1	3	2½	6½	2	35½	4	8	14792
117	2	0	30½	1½	0	28½	1	10	3660
		9	4½	17½	8	27	18	14	44134

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Creek, on or towards the West by land bearing survey No. 117, Pot No. 1, 3, 4, 6 and Faini No. 4 and on or towards the South by Nala and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 114 Pot No. 1 and Faini No. 1 and road leading from Kurla to Kalian.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1919.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4159

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JANARDHAN TRIMBAK KOTKAR has contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property absolutely and free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, share, gift, sale, exchange, trust, charge, maintenance, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me the undersigned at my residence at 341, Cleveland Hill, Worli, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered thereafter as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground or cart known as "MISSY" together with the Chawls, Huts, Sheds, Messuages tenements or dwelling houses (including walls, wells, trees, plants, etc.,) standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road or Gopi Tank Road, on the West side thereof in Mahim in the town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,336 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 143, New No. 3737, Old Survey No. 229 and New Survey No. 1/1491 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of Roopji Bhanji, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Hormasji Aderji Kanga and now belonging to Mulji Haridas and partly by the property of Mahdev Bhatker Bhandari, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, otherwise called Gopi Tank Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Kaliaji Shivji and now belonging to Memon Suleiman Chataiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector, of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4891 (2a), 4891 (1), 4891 (2), 4891 (3) 4891 (4) and 4892, Street Nos. 219 (a.a), 219, 219a, 219b, 219c, and 220 and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Janardhan Trimbak Kotkar as his monthly tenants.

CAWASHAW HORMASJI L. BATLIWALLA,
Purchaser.
Cleveland Hill, Worli 26th August, 1919.
4181

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RUSTOMJI BOMANJI SHROFF, KAIKHUSRO BOMANJI SHROFF, Bai BANUBAI BOMANJI SHROFF and Bai PIROJBAI BOMANJI SHROFF, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessors of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground on the mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of part of Bombay together with the measuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 333 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3480 and bounded as follows that is, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees on or towards the West by the said Frere Road on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Hormasji Framji Warden and or towards the South by land in the occupation of Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and Haji Cassem Tar Mahomed which said primises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2340 and Street No. 113 (Frere Road) and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 21 day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4057

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Convent, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, consisting of dining room table, chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, by Benjamin, very rich crystal cut glassware, "Worcester," "Coalport" and "Crown Derby," dinner set, breakfast and tea sets, rich drawing room Chesterfield sofa, lined with black satin by Roberts, easy chairs, and cabinets, by Wimbridge, rich coloured fruits in frames, rich carpets, one revolving top writing table, high back easy chairs, and teapoys by Roberts, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs by Devji Canji, one English solid mahogany, travelling chest of drawers, combined with writing desk, hand and foot sewing machine, gown and cloth presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.

The property of another Gentleman:—
One 14-16 H.-P., 4 cylinder 5 seater, Belsize make English Motor Car, Boech Magneto, white and poppe carburettor five wire wheels and speedometer, Petrol consumption 28 miles to one gallon.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, one sweet tone Cottage piano, ornaments, teapoys, tables, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top tables, Singapore cane furniture, verandah sofas, hat stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of P. H. Reed, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st August 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the side) valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery ware, best plated wares, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room sofas, easy chairs and chairs, cabinets ornaments, carpets, teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, book cases, cane sofas, hat stands, marble top tables, single and double bed steads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aliminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of E. J. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LETTER PRESS INK.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned:—

7 cases bright, crimson, bronze blue and ultra blue letter press ink 950lbs by Messrs. John Kidd & Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best pated ware, very valuable old China and curios valuable old china jars, rich porcelainware, old copptr and brassware, large Persian carpets, Madras cane matting, English grandfather's clocks, English drawing room clock chiming every quarter hour, first rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tribs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Dr. J. W. Field, Superintending Surgeon, G.I.P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 31ST AUGUST, 1919, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 31st day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned Cottage piano, Jost fan, file cabinets, English cabinets, soonda almyrahs, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. McBeth, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 82, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS GROUND-NUTS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Harsukhdas Jograj at their godown in Bhat Bazaar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Umedchand Kashiram:—

200 bags of ground-nnuts Sholapur District.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES OF BLEACHED DHOTTIS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Bailing press of Dossa Musa Vithalwadi, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Gokaldas Devjee of Morarjee Gokaldas market:—

10 packages of bleached dhotties 44 inches in width.

10 packages of bleached dhotties 48 inches in width.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF PACKING MATERIAL, OLD DRUMS, ETC., ETC.

Under instruction from the Officer In Charge, Supply Depot, Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction at the Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all unserviceable packing material, oil drums, kerosene oil tins, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Purchasers must take delivery of their goods within 24 hours from the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"

Adapted from the play of M. Emile Fabre by M. Gaston Ravel.)

A Delightful Novel on the Film.

It presents an old theme in a new setting, and revives the old controversy, Should "Widowers" and "Widows" re-marry? Is it fair to the children? When two people have inflicted life on a child, are they not in the position of Debtor and Creditor?

The film shows us also how

"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"
can be converted into
"THE HOUSE OF LOVE"

The Story Grips—The Acting Grips—The Setting Grips.

DON'T MISS IT.

THE VICTORY FETES.

How Paris did homage to its glorious dead....The Triumphal March....Honouring our Great Leaders....The Gallic Cock salutes Victory and Peace.

THE
EMPIRE
(Bombay's Picture House de Luxe)

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest Serial
THE
"LIGHTNING RAIDER"

YOU MUST SEE
This Serial of amazing and astounding Adventure, featuring
PEARL WHITE.

PATHE GAZETTE
Victory Scenes in Paris
on July 14th

Just dropped in
Comic.

Time
7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
TO-NIGHT!
FOURTH INSTALMENT
EPISODES 10, 11 and 12
OF THE FASCINATING FEATURE SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
TOGETHER WITH A FULL PROGRAM.
3 shows Nightly at 7, 8-40 & 10-20.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

at 9-30 "THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

THE HOME OF INDIAN PICTURES

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Presents to-day and during the week

The latest production of

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY

of "BIRTH OF KRISHNA" fame

AHALYA—UDDHAR

A page from the Great Indian Epic—RAMAYANA

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.

"THE CHRISTIAN"

Hall Caine's wonderful Masterpiece is here reproduced on the Cinema Screen with all its strong Human Interest, its Human Passions, its Marvellous might into Human Life.

The Century's Greatest Novel

AND

The Century's Greatest Film

(Adapted and produced by GEORGE L. TUCKER)

THE AUTHOR'S SON,

Derwent Hall Caine again takes the leading role and a stronger characterization of "John Storm", the outstanding character in the novel it would be impossible to conceive.

GAIETY CINEMA

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF

Smith and Bella Jackson

The Celebrated American Minstrel Coon Singers,

ECCENTRIC DANCING

AND

SINGING

WITH

A VEILED WOMAN

A story of absorbing interest in five reels

and

A ROARING COMIC.

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS

6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Sonachandi"

TELE. No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us

Collection of Rare Books.

Intellectual Pursuits or Culture by Self-help. By Robert Waters	1 4
Science of Human Life. By Graham. Pages 654	3 8
The Human Drift. By King C. Gilette	1 4
The Diseases of Personality. By T. H. Ribot	0 8
Technical Education and other Essays	0 8
Bachelors Talks about Married Life. By Rev. William Aikman	3
How to Feed the Baby. By C. E. Page, M.D.	2
Secrets of Beauty, Health and Long Life. By Professor Boyd Lynard	1
Looking Forward for Youngmen. Their Interest and Success. By R. G. S. Weaver, D.D.	3 0
How to Read Characters. By Fowelers and Wells	2
Royal Road to Beauty and Health. By C. Le Favre	1 0
Wife's Hand-Book. By Dr. H. A. Allbut, D.C.L., LL.D.	0
Motherhood or Useful Hints to Young Wives	0 12
Every-Day Biography. By A. J. Calver Gilt Bound	5
How to Keep A Store. By S. H. Terry, Leather Bound	3 0
Will Women Help. By F. G. Gould	0 12
The Religion of Sir Oliver Lodge. By J. McCabe	1 2
Good Science Without God. By B. D. Helbach's	2 10
A Manual of Mental Science. By J. A. Fowler	3
The Need of the Nation—an International Parliament	1
Science of the Mind.—Including human temperaments and their influence upon the mind. By U. J. Hoffman	3 8

Complete catalogue will be sent on application. Address to be clear.

BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT,

Lahore Road, Lahore.

Waterproof Your Own Clothes.

This can be easily done at home by our new powder called

TURN-THE-RAIN.

Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient for one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

KALI & Co.

Corner Grant Road,

BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation: In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

is the

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA

where

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

London, Saturday, Aug. 23rd.

	Bales
Total in Sight	233 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	239,000
East Indian " "	127,000
American " "	2,063,000
Other " "	146,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	67,000
" " Forwarded	2,500
" " Actual Export	1,500
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	210,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	263,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21¢
Demand Bills	4.18.75
Silver Commercial Bars	113½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	58,000
" Exports to Great Britain	30 000
" " to France Continent	33,000
" " to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,010,000
" " at Interior Ports	651,000

New York, Aug. 23rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	23,000
Futures at New York Oct.	31.27
" " Jan.	31.48
" " March	31.65
Spot Cotton at New York	31.80
" " Orleans	30 75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	30.80
" " Jan	30.91
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	21¢
Demand Bills	4.20 60
Silver Commercial Bars	113½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 22nd.

Bentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	29 3/8
" 2 months hence	29 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	2 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	53
Rupee Paper 2½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	81½
Government Securities 3%	62½
Ex. On London at Paris France	24.62

London, Aug. 23rd

Bentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	29 1/2
" 2 months hence	29 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	2 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/6
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	81½
Government Securities 3%	62½
Ex. On London at Paris France	24.62

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 22nd.

5½% 1925—1928	86½
4½% 1925—1945	85½
5 % New	95 3/16

London, Aug. 23rd.

5½ % 1925—1928	86½
4½ % 1925—1945	85½
5 % New	95 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug 22nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Paid	39
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs Sellers	39
Australian Sellers	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold July-Aug. London Quoted	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	900
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Value	1000
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers	920
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Aug.-Sept. Paid	490
Do. do. Sept.-Oct. Paid	490
Torla Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	900

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98½
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Holders are inviting indian loids	51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/52
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Tone:—Firm.	2

London, Aug. 23rd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Paid	39
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs Sellers	39
Australian Sellers	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters	2,280,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold July-Aug. London Quoted	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	900
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Value	1000
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers	920
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Aug.-Sept. Paid	490
Do do Sept-Oct.	490
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	900

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98½
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. probable Sellers	51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/52
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Tone:—Firmer.	2/6½

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	39½
American Dollars	2..
Hongkong	2..
Shanghai	2..
Japan	1..
Singapore	1..

Market Firm.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 25th

Rate.

Davids No. 10	Closed.
Shapurji No. 10½	
Currimbhoy No. 13½	
Light Houses No. 6½	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 315
Credit 3 Msd/a 331.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 202/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 123.
D. D. on New York Rs. 259.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 93.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cents. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 Port Trust long dated 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 82.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas 86.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 86.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market remained fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2.760, Swan 782/8, Simplex 715, Madhowji 2,912/8, Shapurji 217/8, By. Dyeing 1,885, Cen. India 2,710, Colaba 2,410, Crescent 270, Currimbhoy 480, Kastaarchand 1,510, Kohinoor 2,025, Century 550, Finlay 682/8, Fazulbhoy 952/8, Cen. Mining 40, Matni Ord 325, Katni Defd. 1.760, Shivrajpur 45/8, Tata Ord 237/8, Tata Defd. 1.210, Tata Bank 83/8, Tata Oil 380, Tata Hydro 1,420, By. Burma 1,047/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 27, By. Tramway 780, By. Steam 485, Bt. Burma General Insurance 20 pr, New India Insurance 50 pr, Scindia Steam 38 pr, Jupiter Insurance 26 pr, Vulcan Insurance 12 pr.

BANKS.

Name and Amount Paid up	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. Rs p.a.	Quotation sent to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	15%	220
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	295
Bank of Baroda. Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		150	2,205
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,033
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	17½	215
Bank of Madras	500	do.	125	1,480
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	5%	50
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	62
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	20
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	90
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	27½
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4	16	—	7%	161
Mercantile Bank ..				
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	27.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	27.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	225	—	20%	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	do.	6%	575
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	6	100
Chandpurnaih-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	6%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4%	80
Patwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	80
Gaisrat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	85
Hoshangpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	6	85
Ketkhana Railway	100	—	4	80
Mandra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	6 %	77
Mymensingh Bhatiadanga Ry.	100	—	4 %	80
Peshore Jammer	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sura Straigani Ry.	100	July-Nov.	4½	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct	6	10
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	6 %	145
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100		6 %	105
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½ %	575
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	6 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	Rs. 120	1,350
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	105
Akola	100	—	5	125
By Cotton Manufg. Co. Dyeing & Mfg.	500	—	60	740
Do.	250	Mar.-Sept.	30	1,885
Bombay United	500	—	25	1,215
Bradbury Mills	500	—	25	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	20	250
Central India Co.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,710
Central India F.	500	May-Nov.	5%	630
China	1,000	April-Oct.	50	600
Colaba Land & Mill	75	—	60	2,410
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	15	900
Crawford	500	do.	25	570
Currimbhoy	250	do.	25	480
David	250	do.	25	700
Dawn	250	do.	25	620
Edward Sassoon	500	May-Nov.	15	325 7/8
Emperor Edward	500	do.	25	2230
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	662½
Framji Petit	250	May	75	2,020
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	100	682½
Gold Mohor	250	—	100	1,200
Globe	500	—	100	1,100
Khatau	100	—	150	1,100
Hyderabad	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,800
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	120	240
Indian Textile	1,000	—	100	200
Indian China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	325
Indore Malwa	1,000	April-Oct.	175	2675
Jamshed Nasserji	250	Mar.-Sept.	100	100
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	April Oct.	150	1,000
Kastoorchand	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,210
Kesoram	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,470
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.	700	2,000
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	2,225
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,000
Madhowji Dharamsey	500	April	100	2,125½
Madhusudan Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	80	1,000
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,250
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	20	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	300	3,000
Muscat of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	25	400
New Great Eastern	500	—	10	405
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	100	1,725
Pahanpur	250	—	20	325
Pearl	250	—	30	360
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	20	270
Planet Mill	100	—	15	155
Premier	55	—	Nil	92½
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	—	150
Ramsom Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	150	1,250
Reay Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	217½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	250	2,000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	715
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,000
Swan	500	Oct.	Nil	782½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,760
Tata D	500	—	24	1,250
Tata E	500	—	—	525
Union Mill	500	—	—	400
Velimi Cotton O	100	—	75	1,125
F	100	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Wyncon Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	16%	235

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Name and Amount Paid up	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. Rs p.a.	Quotation sent to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000			4%
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000			4%
Ahmedabad Elec. Co.	100			4%
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	847½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Barsetex	5	—	6%	6½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	75	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil	60
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil	80
By Burma T. Corports	125	—	25	1,047½
By. Burma T. Corports New Issue 25	125	—	—	400 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	—	27
By Electric Supply F. and T. Co. Ltd. O	210	—	6	164
B'by Ice Mfg.	100	—	8	110
Bombay Flour Mills	100	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,000
Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	12½ 6%	425 230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	—	2	35
Central M. Co. Ltd.	10	—	4	40
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	62½	620
The Eastern O	15	—	2½	22
Chemical Co. Dom.	10	—	Nil	140
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	750
O	100	—	8	325
Katni Cement D	40	—	6½	1,250
P	100	—	7½	100
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7½	75 nom.
P250	250	Dec.-July	7½	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Josi's Eng. Co. Ltd	50	Oct.	33½	105
Kemp & Co.	250	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	—	—	140
Marsha & Co.	100	July	8	85
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	20	205
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	85
Marslane Price Co.	100	—	7½	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	225
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	—	—	140
Phillips & Co.	50	May	30%	580
Port Canning Co.	1,000	July	Nil	425
Shivrajpur Syndi co.	10	Sept.	40	965
Stridar Carbide Gas Co.	100	—	6	7 43½
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Swadeshi Stores	100	—	6	100
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	75	Sept.	20%	2270
P	25	—	20	12 10
Tata Iron Or (Jt) 20	75	—	—	100
Tata Power Co. 1,250	250	Mar.-Sept.	6%	205
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,420
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,000
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	100	8 pem.
Tata Hydro Deb. con Fe	1 000	April-Oct	6½ %	6% pem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	50%	270
Telephone Co.	50	—	5	300
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	—	—	220
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	—	—	premium
Wadia Bros. Spinning Co.	100	—	—	—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 23rd August, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,16,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	171,88,118	
" Deposits at Branches	82,90,360	
		2,54,55,478
Other Deposits		23,40,45,280
Post Bills		4,283
Sundries		15,00,892
	Rs.	28 33,16,944

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,15,14,237
Other authorised Securities	15,71,947
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,76,20,264
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,21,11,711
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,69,52,220
Dead Stock	15,58,544
Stamps	11 142
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	2,80 402
Sundries	6,32,708
Cash	10,13,51,166
Rs.	28,33,16,964

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 25th.

			Total up-to-date.	
Loan	Rs.	5,615-0	— Rs.	1 60 500-0
Cash Certificates	"	1,612-0	— "	2,20,601-6
	Total	7,227-0	— "	3,73,601-6

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."

TWINPLEX STROPPERS

(for Gillette Blades)

All 4 edges stropped at the same time.

Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.

MATHEWS & CO.,

86, Medows Street, (Opp. Tarraporewala) BOMBAY

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for full prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottles shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay

Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gradiens."

JAMROOD

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Rs. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY

FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

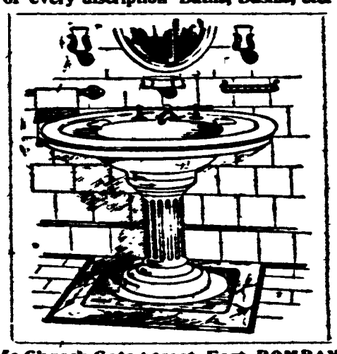
Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

SANITARY WARE

of every discription Baths, Basins, etc.



50 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CLUBWALLA & CO.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience . . . .

late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free.

APPLY TO

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY

30-2, HARRISON RD., CALCUTTA.

FREE! FREE!!

INFLUENZA IS CURED IN ONE DAY.

Treatise on Influenza is sent free.

Medicine for Influenza—It cures Influenza in a very short time—Millions are saved. Highly spoken of all the world over. Price: Rs. 2-8—Small phials Re 1-4 Postage As 2.

RAJVAID SRI RAMAVASH PAVIPAL

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

OUR LOMA NASKHA

KILLS HAIR FOR LIFE.

Price Re.1 per packet. Postage free on 3 packets.

M. D. SHUKLA, No. 16. Kankhal (U.P.)

MARTIN'S SAPIOLASTEIN PILLS

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The depression near Mount Abu yesterday has continued to move westwards and is now over. It has given moderate rain in Gujrat. The depression in the Bay is now near the False Point but not yet crossed the coast. Rainfall has extended southwards in the Peninsula as far as Belgaum and Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad, north Madras coast; and local in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west of the United Provinces, Punjab, Central India.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Tavoy four, Moulmein, Maymyo one and a half, Mandalay and Cuttack one, Bareilly a quarter, Mussooree three, Simla three quarters, Delhi and Rawalpindi a quarter, Murree one and a half, Montgomery three quarters, Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Cherat a quarter, Parachinar and Drosh a half, Deesa three, Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval one and a half, Rajkot and Surat two, Nagpur one and a half, Ratnagiri and Karwar one, Calicut one and a half, Poona a half, Belgaum one, Parbhani one and a half, Aurangabad and Hyderabad a half, Cocanada and Gopalpura one, Vizagapatam three-quarters, Calingapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Gujarat and further increase in north-east of peninsula.

FLOODS IN THE PADMA.

SEVERAL VILLAGES FLOODED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The river Padma is advancing rapidly towards Pabna and Dacca. The town of Pabna is threatened, and the Magistrate's bungalow is doomed. The Government Engineer estimates that a sum of rupees fourteen lakhs is necessary to prevent erosion. On the Dacca side, Lohajang bazar had been washed away, and the adjoining villages were encroached on by the Padma, while the river Dhateswery is swallowing up villages from Taltala eastwards close to the local steamer station.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

Depression now over Sind will probably move into North Arabian Sea and cause disturbed weather there. Hoist Cautionary Signal number one.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 23rd Aug. 1917	June 1st to 23rd Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 18	53 58	40 63	19 62
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 51	59 67	40 60	19 12
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 44	57 62	45 63	19 65
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 61	62 12	46 54	22 36

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 24th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.642 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 "
Dew Point	75.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.848 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0 "
Minimum do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind	379 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.54 Inches
Total fall during month	6.75 "
Do. do. year	54.70 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0.59 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
			h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	25	m	11	20	28	6	25	m	4	43	16	2
			11	27a	27	6			5	24a	16	10
Tues.	26	m	11	55	28	6	26	m	5	24	16	4
									5	56a	16	4
Wed.	27	m	0	8	27	9	27	m	6	1	16	7
			0	2a	28	4			6	27a	16	3
Thur.	28	m	0	46	27	8	28	m	6	35	17	0
			0	56a	27	10			6	57a	16	8
Fri.	29	m	1	23	27	15	29	m	7	6	17	3
			1	28a	27	3			7	26a	16	6
Sat.	30	m	1	47	26	10	30	m	7	35	18	4
			1	50a	26	7			7	56a	16	11
Sun.	31	m	2	31	26	2	31	m	8	5	19	2
			2	17a	25	10			8	29a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 25 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 22m.	Sunset	7h 0m.		
" 26 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 22m.	"	6h. 59m		
" 27 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 22m.	"	6h. 59m		
" 28 (Thursday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 58m		
" 29 (Friday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h 57m		
" 30 (Saturday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h 56m		
" 31 (Sunday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h 55m		
Phases of the Moon:—						
First Quarter	—	—	2d.	7h.	51-9m.	p.m.
Full Moon	—	—	10d.	9h.	24-3m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	—	—	17d.	3h.	1-7m	a.m.
New Moon	—	—	24d.	10h.	3-9m.	a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally in the east and north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.20in. and Delhi 0.23in. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.49in. of rain and Kotah 0.17in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain; Bhuj reports 1.72in., Dwarka 1.25in., Rajkot 2.44in., Surat 2.10in., Ahmedabad 0.64in., Deesa 3.49in and Indore 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at most stations. Day temperature is in slight to considerable defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Saugor has had 0.10in., Khandwa 0.49in., Akola 0.81in., Amraoti 0.19in., Nagpur 1.36in., Chanda 0.80in., and Raipur 0.52in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the southeastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.50in., Ratnagiri 1.05in., Mormugao 0.85in. and Karwar 0.98in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports 0.13in., Poona 0.48in., Belgum 1.08in., Aurangabad 0.67in., Nizamabad 0.28in and Hyderabad 0.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has decreased in the southern half of the division and is now below normal at several stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over north Gujarat, and south Rajputana has moved westwards and filled up somewhat and rainfall has decreased in these areas. It has however, increased in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad probably under the influence of the depression which is reported to have formed at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Central India West, south Rajputana and the east and north Punjab. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. Day temperature is low in Gujarat, Kathiawar and east Rajputana. The sea is rough on the Sind and Kathiawar coasts.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Central Provinces and an extension into lower Sind and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic, Summary for the 24th August 1919.

The depression has moved westwards and its centre is now near Mount Abu. It has caused heavy rain in Gujarat and south Rajputana. Outside this region only light rain has fallen and practically none in the interior of the Peninsula. A new depression has formed at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Central India West and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the south west Punjab and south Hyderabad.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point six inches; Mergui one and a half, Minbu, Mandalay and Bhamo a half; Chittagong four; Bernampore three-quarters; Cuttack two; Benares a quarter; Lucknow three-quarters; Veraval one; Seoni a half; Cocanada three-quarters and Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 25th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	91.7	80.0	88	—	0.1	—0.08
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.8	80.8	88	—	7.62	+2.19
Rawalpindi	92.0	72.6	87	0.20	32.71	—15.61
Lahore	94.8	80.4	83	0.04	13.71	+2.05
Hissar	99.0	78.2	69	—	2.71	—5.02
Ambala	95.6	80.0	73	—	17.92	+0.43
Delhi	91.1	80.6	89	0.23	10.43	—6.47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	81.1	77	—	25.40	+7.81
Mainpuri	90.9	79.1	83	—	19.14	+2.33
Jhansi	89.2	77.8	83	—	45.41	+20.57
Cawapore	91.4	80.1	84	—	25.37	+2.78
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.1	87.8	53	—	0.20	—1.89
Karachi	88.5	75.9	91	—	1.75	—3.71
Ajmer	82.2	76.4	89	—	10.41	+3.76
Jaipur	87.7	77.2	82	—	16.24	—0.08
Kotah	87.6	77.0	82	0.17	19.23	+0.88
Mount Abu	78.6	67.4	97	0.49	79.27	+35.25
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.8	75.1	92	1.72	7.25	—3.98
Dwarka	78.3	75.9	100	1.25	7.17	—4.23
Veraval	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajkot	78.1	75.5	95	2.44	37.55	+7.50
Bhavnagar Para	82.6	75.4	85	—	10.73	—5.40
Surat	81.8	75.3	94	2.10	31.28	—0.77
Ahmedabad	78.7	74.8	98	0.64	24.09	+1.30
Deesa	86.5	76.0	94	3.49	42.13	+24.74
Baroda	82.1	75.5	96	0.97	22.92	+3.47
Indore	83.8	72.1	89	0.50	38.71	+17.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	75.2	92	0.05	60.60	+21.39
Saugor	85.8	74.6	94	0.10	45.96	+14.12
Hoshangabad	86.1	74.0	96	..	57.47	+22.78
Khandwa	87.0	74.1	90	0.49	18.78	—0.44
Akola	90.9	74.4	86	0.81	40.35	—0.05
Amraoti	86.8	72.8	91	0.19	14.57	—5.49
Nagpur	84.5	73.2	86	1.36	41.34	+9.06
Chanda	85.1	74.0	88	0.80	39.78	+4.91
Raipur	81.1	73.5	94	0.52	48.43	+14.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	77.0	89	0.50	54.82	—0.06
Ratnagiri	81.9	74.7	85	1.05	78.49	—5.83
Marmugoa	84.2	..	92	0.85	70.90	—4.48
Karwar	83.3	73.8	90	0.98	88.38	—6.29
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.4	72.4	90	0.13	11.55	—0.61
Ahmednagar	84.2	70.1	77	..	9.13	—1.68
Poona	77.2	70.2	93	0.48	10.66	—4.97
Sholapur	87.3	72.9	67	..	12.08	—0.70
Bijapur	83.7	69.7	79	0.08	5.09	—2.53
Belgaum	78.1	65.9	96	1.08	26.20	—7.13
Aurangabad	82.9	70.4	90	0.67	11.44	—4.62
Nizamabad(Indur)	86.1	72.8	83	0.28	19.16	—5.02
Hyderabad	85.2	70.6	85	0.46	16.24	—0.25
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.6	73.0	86	0.68	75.36	—18.42
Calicut	82.0	74.1	93	1.80	66.16	—13.01
Cochin	84.9	74.8	84	..	62.48	+0.06
Colombo	84.8	74.1	84	..	41.73	—4.02
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.2	75.2	91	0.20	15.19	—1.38
Bellary	90.1	74.6	81	..	2.37	—3.36
Cuddapah	97.0	79.8	67	..	15.79	+4.20
Madras	90.0	79.8	67	..	11.87	+2.42
Bangalore	80.2	65.6	91	0.03	11.40	+0.09
Coimbatore	86.8	71.1	63	..	2.78	—1.25
Trichinopoly	96.1	76.2	66	..	6.00	+1.46
Negapatam	93.6	77.1	71	..	8.14	+2.13

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th August, 1919, was 29.6.9 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

In the Division Court No. 40.

492-18—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Girdharilal Jotimal.

1704-18—Mulji & Tha, Pari Kishavlal Mulji a firm v. Jugjiwan Purshotam.

392-19—Amin & D, The Assur Mills Ld. v. Ambalal Bhagwandas a firm.

564-19—Khandvalla & Co., Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Chimanlal Hathibhai Shah.

775-19—Madh K & Ch, Ramnarayen Kanayalal v. Karmarsen Fulchand a firm.

884-19—Wadia G & Co., Kallian Juga & anr v. Dhulab Chibba & anr.

885-19—Patell & Eze, Sahibram Sarajmal a firm v. Goharmal Bhimji Bhandari & anr.

1015-19—Mulla & M, Abdullabhai Fazulbhai Ludha Moolla Abdul Tyeb & anr.

1056-19—Malvi M R & Co., Navratumal Ghanchamdas & anr v. Umedmal Jethamal & anr.

1167-19—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhanprasad a firm v. Keshevdeo Gokulchand & ors.

1237-19—G B Bandya & Co., Devram Keshowji Mistry v. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas Modv Khanderao L & M.

1260-19—Tyebji D & Co., Panalal Ganeshdas a firm v. Ramsarandas Narrandas a firm.

1273-19—Motichand & D, Messrs. Rupraj Otarmal & Co., v. Bai Laxmibai widow & ors, Payne & Co.

1351-19—Patell & Ez, Nurzamal Gajanand a firm v. Tricumlal Moolchand a firm, Mansukhlal H M & Co.

1397-19—Parnanand & Cl, Bai Kapur widow v. Devchand Mulji Choksey, Sahnis & G.

1435-19—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Soondrabai widow v. Moru Lalji Badrinath a firm, Mans H M & Co.

1463-19—Jamsedji R. & D, Narrottamdas Ranchod a firm v. Amthalal Girdhar a firm.

1522-19—Un P & P, Mahomedali Goolam Hoosein Imane a firm v. Messrs Jugdesrai Mansingh a firm.

1584-19—Edg G W & Co., V V Kesu v. Girdharrao Nurajkar.

1596-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Radhakisson Fatechand a firm v. Vithaldas Jethabhai & ors, Hiralal Th & Co.

1669-19—Daph F & D, Dolatram Kundunmall a firm v. Gulabchand Navalmal a firm.

1739-19—Madh K & Ch, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Hardayal Vevatia a firm, Payne & Co.

1742-19—Madh K & Ch, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Chemabeau Jasraj a firm, Ragh N & Co.

1743-19—Pandia & Co., Motiram Nana Jayakardans v. Sumersingh Bhawansingh.

1820-19—Merwanji K & Co., Sheventilal Bhogilal a firm v. Sha Chandulal Narandas, Shamrao M & H.

1842-19—Little & Co., Messrs Weld & Co., a firm v. V Balkrishna Moodbar.

1849-19—Captain & V. Rahimtoolla Allibhoy v. Shivlal Chaturbhoy.

858-19—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chabildas a firm v. Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar.

1872-19—Captain & V, Rahimtoolla Allibhoy v. Krishnalal Manecklal.

1837-19—Bhai K & Gir, Ranchordas Vallabhdas & anr v. Tricumlal Mulchand a firm, Mans H M & Co.

1880-19—Mer K & Co., Purbhoodas Sporchand v. Ramniklal Natwarlal a firm.

1886-19—Ard H D & Co., Valji Purshotam a firm v. Gopalji Karsandas a firm.

1910-19—Dubash & Co., Pestonji Edulji Dalal v. Jijibhoy B Jassawalla.

1918-19—Madh K & Ch, Vallabhdas Govindji a firm v. Nadkarni Tilve & Co., a firm.

1932-19—Mulla & M, Amratlal Laxmichand Khokham v. Messrs Malchi Kanji a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1940-19—Little & Co., Wamanrao Dadaji Rane v. Nassarwanji Nanabhai Batliwalla.

1942-19—Jehtngir M & S, Pestonji Jamshedji Harda v. Sherinbai widow & ors.

1944-19—Mans H M & Co., Kaikhusrao Nowroji Bengali v. Sancha Balaji Tipaji.

1978-19—Ard H D & Co., Ramprataleb Monghilal a firm v. Messrs Gangabeeau Kamaji.

1980-19—Sham M & H, Gordhandas Kallianji & anr v. Gokibai alias Ramkorebai widow, Bhimji & Co.

1984-19—Mehta D & L, Messrs Jamnadas Narbheram & Co. a firm v. Mohanlal Jinabhai & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1997-19—Chitnis M & K, Abdul Hoosein Jafferji Dalal v. Abdul Hoosein Esufalli Nalwalla & anr, Jamshedji R & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

924-19—Payne and Co, Motising Tribhowandas and Co a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm, Amin and D, As per J O 18-7-19, Part heard.

7—19—Payne & Co., Ranchoddas Kamalsey & anr v. Chunilal Haridas a firm & anr, Jh G & B, Mehta D & Co.

1839-19—Mer K & Co., Seventilal Bhogilal a firm v. Nathubhai Maganlal a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

1008-19—Vachha & Co., Lakhmidas Dharamsi & anr v. Goculdas Mulji, Captain & V.

LONG CAUSES.

1354-19—Vachha and Co, Nathubhai Nagindas v Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P and P.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sobharam Segal v Messrs Gubzi Ranglal a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daphtary F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hoosein Lord and ors, Hiralal Th and Co, Mulla and Mulla.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Keesavji Ghelabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v W C Morley, Raghavayya N and Co.

718-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs R Hatimbhoy and Co a firm v Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matubhai J and M.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand Purnanand and Co.

1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustamji v Fatmabai, Jamsedji R and D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershaw and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Lalbhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.

1393-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

300-18—Mer K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Brown,

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

843-17—Daph F & D, Dagabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsi Meghji & ors, Dhroff & D, Tyabji D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimji & Co., Abdullabhai Mahomedalli & anr v M A Palherni, Mehta D and L, Part heard.

1117-18—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm Mulla and M, Part heard, 22-8-19.

1393-18—Bhai K and G, Likhraj Tekchand v Mathuradas Lowji and anr, Ard H D and Co.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

210-16—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hoosein Tyabally Vohra v. Miya Saheb Jewabhoy Cumruddin & ors, Mer K & Co., Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahaluxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kothoke, Forbes and Co.

872-18—Mulla and Mulla, Bai Jenaboo widow and anr v Esufally Mahomedally Bandookwalla and ors, Jam R and D.

815-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhagwanji Deokaran a firm v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co. Ltd. and anr, Little and Co.

1122-18—N C Dalal Keshavlal Manilal Choksey a firm v. Hiralal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 12-19—In Person, Soyed Gulam Hyder v Rysatali Sheralli & anr, Matubhai J & N, Mirza M & M.

P P 14-19—In Person, Laibee widow & anr v. Moonabee widow & anr.

5 PER CENT. INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN 1945-55.

The following is the progressive total of subscription to the New Loan received in Bombay City and at District Treasuries (including Branch Banks) in the Bombay Presidency as known upto 23rd August, 1919:—

Bombay Rs. 7,82,32,400, Ahmedabad Rs. 26,03,400, Karachi Rs. 19,00,000, Rajkot Rs. 7,65,700, Poona Rs. 5,46,500, Surat Rs. 2,13,600, Hyderabad (Sind) Rs. 1,99,700, Broach Rs. 1,68,300, Belgaum Rs. 1,17,200, Thana Rs. 52,100, Sholapur Rs. 50,600, Ahmednagar Rs. 47,000, Bijapur Rs. 29,300, Jalgaon (East Khandesh) Rs. 28,500, Kaira Rs. 21,100, Nasik Rs. 20,300, Larkana Rs. 15,200, Kanara Rs. 15,100 Dharwar Rs. 14,300, Dhulia (West Khandesh) Rs. 14,200, Satara Rs. 8,400, Cutch Rs. 5,500, Mairpurkhas Rs. 3,500, Ratnagiri Rs. 3,300, Kolaba Rs. 3,000, Sukkur Rs. 2,300, Sadra Rs. 700, total Rs. 8,50,81,600.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

The following are further contributions to the Punjab Relief Fund:

Mr. Javri Gopaljee Kallianjee Rs. 501, Mr. Muljee Dharmasey Rs. 501, Mr. Naoroji B. Saklatwalla Rs. 500, Messrs. Bhimji Bulwant & Co., Rs. 500, Mr. Hardayal Shivlal Rs. 500, Mr. Jethabhai Govindji Rs. 500, Vallabhdas Jamnadas Rs. 500, Mr. Laxmidas Bhimjee Rowjee Rs. 500,, Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai 500, Mr. Pragjee Vandravan Rs. 500, Mr. Pragdas Budhsingh Rs. 500, Mr. Khimji Dharmasey Rs. 500, Mr. Mathubhai Vasanji Rs. 500, Mr. Ujjamsee Pithamber Rs. 301, Mr. Bansee Gopal Rs. 251 Mr. Raghavjee Khimjee Rs. 251, A Bhatia gentleman (through Mr. Dayaldas Khanjee) Rs. 251, A Parsee Sympathiser (through Mr. C. M. Cursetji) Rs. 250, A Parsee Friend (through Mr. C. M. Cursetji) Rs. 250, A Sympathiser (through Mr. M. M. Kamdar) Rs. 250, Mr. Chaturbhuj Jivandas Rs. 201, Messrs. Nagindas Foolchand Chinai Rs. 200, Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Sethna Rs. 200, Mr. A. M. Mandon Rs. 200, Mr. Maneckji Hormusji Sanjana Rs. 200, Harjivan Valjee Rs. 101, Mr. Visram Dhanjee Rs. 101, Mr. Purushottam Laxmidas Rs. 101, Seth Kapurchand Roychand Rs. 100, Mr. Kesavji Haridas Rs. 100, Mr. Framjee R. Wadia (through Mr. C. M. Cursetji) Rs. 100, Mr. Meghji Ludha (through Mr. M. M. Kamdar) Rs. 100, Mr. Dayal Ratansi (through Mr. M. M. Kamdar) Rs. 100, Mr. B. P. Sethna Rs. 100, Mr. Ramdas Dwarkadas Rs. 51, A Parsee Lady Sympathiser Rs. 500, Mr. J. H. P. Rs. 25, Station master and staff (Anand Junction) Rs. 25, Mr. N. M. Mehta Rs. 25, Mr. Jagannath (through Mr. K. M. Munshi) Rs. 25, Mr. Mahomed Nur Mahomed Mojawalla Rs. 15, Mr. Chunilal Roychand Mehta Rs. 15, Mr. Narayen Bulwant Deshpande Rs. 10, Mr. S. C. N. (Kalyan) Rs. 10, Mr. D. C. N. (Kalyan) Rs. 10, Messrs. Sadasiv & Co., (Kalyan) Rs. 10, Some G. S. B. Sympathisers (Karwar) Rs. 5, Messrs. Pate Brothers (Kalyan) Rs. 5, Mr. Narbe Sankar Chaturbhuj Trivedi Rs. 5, Mr. Jaffer Saheb (Kalyan) Rs. 2, Poor Sympathisers (Ahmedabad) Rs. 2, total Rs. 10,503, amount previously acknowledged Rs. 79,829, grand total Rs. 90,332.

DISPUTE FOR WATER.

A FATAL FIGHT.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Lalmahomed Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan. The deceased lived with his wife on the second floor of a house in the Fourth Lane, Kamatipura. On Saturday his wife, Ajimabai, went to the tap to bring some water, and she asked the man downstairs to close the tap as there was not sufficient force for the water to come up. This was refused; the deceased thereupon went down to fetch water himself and there was a fight in which the deceased and one Ahmedali Syed Akbarali were injured; the deceased died from the effects of the wounds subsequently.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A CLERK'S SUICIDE.

DUE TO INSANITY.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Lewis H. Abro, residing on the third floor of Yusuf Building, Carnac Road. The deceased who was a clerk was in poor health latterly, and was very restless at nights. At 10 p.m. on Saturday he went to bed as usual, and 1 a.m., he was seen in his bed. In the early morning the deceased was found lying dead on the pavement below by the Police. Two brothers of the deceased were insane and the deceased also was mentally deranged to a certain extent; one of the deceased's brother had committed suicide by jumping into a well. The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by his having apparently thrown himself to the ground from the third floor of a house while mentally deranged.

GROUNDNUT CROP.

The preliminary memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1919-20, giving the estimates up to 1st August states:—

Information incomplete. Area reported 95,000 acres in British Districts and 15,600 acres in Native States; 46 per cent. over last year but 10 per cent. under decennial average at corresponding date. Favourable early rains and high prices obtained last year extended cultivation; in places preference given to it over cotton as it yields valuable fodder for cattle. In places foreign seed preferred over indigenous owing to its earlier maturity and easier tillage.

Crop grown mainly in Deccan and in Belgaum and Kolhapur. Here it was sown timely in second week of June and is quite well except in eastern parts where dry crop suffering for want of rain. In Gujarat crop and cultivation largely extended in Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals.

SUGARCANE CROP.

The preliminary memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1919-20, giving the estimates up to 1st August states:—

Information incomplete. Reported area 39,000 acres in British Districts and 18,000 acres in Native Stations; 33 per cent. below corresponding area last year and 14 per cent. below average at same date. Cultivation restricted everywhere owing to deficient water supply in wells, canals and bandharas at time of sowing which extended from November to June as usual. In places dearth of seed also acted as deterrent. Standing crop doing well everywhere.

SESAMUM CROP

The preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1919-20, giving the estimates up to 1st August states:—

Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished. Total reported area 128,700 acres in British Districts and 131,400 acres in Native States; 61 per cent. over corresponding area last year but 25 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, per s.s. Euryalus via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Second lecture on "Clemenceau" at Salle Francaise by Prof. Louis Peltier at 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The Mail Steamer Nirvana with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	18
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	29 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7

"ZORASTRIANISM IN GATHAS."

A lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Society for Making Researches into the Zoroastrian Religion, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of "The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, by Ervad Saheb Jamshedji Maneckji Rustomji Unwalla, M.A., Ph.D., on "Zoroastrianism in the Gathas."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:—

1. "Some Archaic Folk-Songs from the District of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.
2. "A Few Parsi Nirangs (Religious formulas)" By Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

MOTHER'S DAY IN BOMBAY.

A public lecture was delivered by Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Bodas, under the auspices of the Mothers' Day League on Monday, the 25th instant at Prarthana Samaj Hall. The lecturer in the course his lecture said:—We have to be greatly thankful to our friend Mr. Shripad Keshaw Naique for the original and inspired idea of holding a Mothers' Day once every year. India has been preeminently a country where people have been in the habit of deifying everything that is dear to them, everything that they respect and everything that is useful. In such a country one may feel at first surprised to see that no special public day has been kept to celebrate the one person who is most dear to us, the person whom we owe everything and the person whom we love the best.

Proceeding he said, it was indeed a happy idea on the part of our friend to choose the last day of the holiest of the holy months in the Hindu Calendar and set it apart for the worship of the greatest and the noblest of the deities the Mother. After worshiping various other deities during the whole month it is but in the fitness of things that we should end this annual festival with the celebration of Mothers' Day.

Mother's Day was also celebrated by the Nitishiksha Mandal, Somavanshya Khastriya Vaktratvaultejak Samaj, the Aryan Excelsior League, the Mothers' Day League the Ideal Seminary Free Night School at Grant Road.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The market for jute mill shares was quiet without much business passing. Coals were dull without much inquiry. In miscellaneous section there were more sellers than buyers for most stocks. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Kasta 7-4 prem, Lakurka 36-4, Neetooria 18-4, New Kendah 12-8.

Jute: Auckland 480, Bally 222, Century 15-14, Craig 5 prem, Fort Gloster 925 s.l., Fort William 477, Gourepore 1,120, Howrah 45 s.l., Hooghly 106, Kamarhatty 833, Lansdowne 412 s.l., Lothian 435, New Central 703-8 s.l., Orient 125 prem, Northbrook 66-12, Reliance 46-12, Standard 615.

Tea:—Bishnauth 27-4.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha 2-4 prem, Bank of Bengal 1,965, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 7-12 prem, Bengal Potteries 2-4 prem, Behar Oil 27, British Ceylon Corporation 17-8, Calcutta Metal 1-2 prem, Clive Engineering 2-12 prem, Dock Engineering 12-8, Express Oil 4-8 prem, Indo Burmah Tin 18-4, Indian Tanneries 14-8, Indian Standard Wagon 41 prem s.l., Indian Iron and Steel 50 prem, Jhajha Cement 16, New Savan Sugar 13-14 s.l., Peaces Slipway 15-8, Somastipore Sugar 5 prem, Tata Industrian Bank 69 p, Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 11-12 prem.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-12 to 68 and small lots were done at 68-8 to 68-12.

FOOTPATHS AND THEIR ABUSES.

Pro Bono Publico writes:—

Cannot the Municipality or the Police Authorities take such steps as would have a deterring effect on the hawkers occupying the major portion of the footpath that is being so kindly constructed by the Municipality for the convenience and safety of the pedestrians between Thakurdwar Road and Girgaum Road (Kolbhat Street). The present Police check appears to be child's play inasmuch as the Police Sepoys ask the hawkers to disperse without any effect. The Municipality has also boards fixed to the effect that no hawker should sell the goods within a distance of 200ft. from the Municipal market; but this notice does not seem to have been enforced at all. It is therefore requested that the Municipality and the Police should co-operate in putting a stop to the nuisance complained of as early as possible.

It is notified that the Epidemic Diseases Act is applied to the provinces of Burma and Bihar and Orissa to prevent the outbreak of influenza and acute pneumonia.

REMARKABLE RAILWAY ROBBERY CASE.

38 ACCUSED: 492 WITNESSES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Though scarcely anything is seen of gang robbery cases before the Bombay Magistracy, they are a very common feature of trials in the Criminal Courts of Thana, by reason of the clannish and gregarious instincts of certain criminal tribes inhabiting the hills and jungles in this and other neighbouring districts, and the topographical and other advantages existing here for indulging in their predatory propensities.

In the remarkable gang robbery case, however, which is now being tried in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, Mr. Desai, the 38 accused do not belong to any criminal tribe. They are inhabitants of the villages of Khari, Kalva, and Koper-Karni lying alongside the G. I. P. Railway line between Thana and Parsik.

The charge against the gang is one under Sec. 401 I.P.C. of having habitually committed thefts, and having been habitually associated for the purpose of committing thefts.

The group of the accused is a fairly representative one there being one Marwari, one Bania, four Mahomedans and the rest Hindus of the Agri caste. The number actually concerned in the alleged robberies, it is stated, far exceeds 38, but only 38 are being prosecuted just at present.

For a long time, it is alleged, this big gang had been carrying on the nefarious profession of plundering goods in transit, from goods train practically *ad libitum*, by tampering with the railway signals. This *modus operandi* of holding up trains used to be carried out at midnight, the safe and convenient spot chosen being near the Parsik Tunnel.

Equipped with shears, hatchets, hammers, crowbars and other tools, they, it is alleged, were not only able to break open the doors of goods waggons, but also to overawe the custodians of the trains and defend themselves against any attempt at capture. They, it is alleged, plundered all the valuables they could, but made a special point of looting bales of piecegoods, as they could fetch high prices for these commodities, owing to war conditions. It is computed that the gang has been looting goors at the Parsik Tunnel to the tune of Rs. 84,000 from down-goods trains and about as much from up-goods trains. The property recovered is comparatively small, yet it comprises "trophies" of a heap of *bakas* of long-cloth and other cloths and an interesting assortment of the products of weaving and spinning mills, arranged, classified, and spread about the court-house in a fashion which gives it for the time being the appearance of a big stall in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, rather than a house of justice.

Most of the accused, as far as physiognomy goes, look like chips of the same block. With the exception of one or two grey beards they are all young burly fellows.

These train robberies became so systematic, and the railway company in consequence suffered so much in money and reputation that they resolved once and for all to crush the life out of the troublesome predatory organization, and Sub-Inspector V. S. Nadkarni was specially deputed as investigating officer. For a long time he could scarcely make any headway as no man could be found who would dare furnish him with any clue, as betrayal would mean nothing short of death to the informant. However, in course of time he was fortunate in picking up some valuable clues and following the scent, he succeeded with the help of Mr. G. M. Joshi, Traffic Canvasser, whose services were specially lent by the G. T. M., and the Kalyan Police in rounding up the gang.

The matter was laid before Government and Mr. Deo was appointed as Special Magistrate to hold a preliminary enquiry. The accused were committed by him to the Sessions after the case had lasted three months before him.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari, High Court Vakil and Mr. Bhagwat, Public Prosecutor, with Mr Yerodekar, Police Prosecutor, are appearing for the Crown, while Ms. R. J. Mody, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. D. B. Gupte, Pleader, and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. W. A. Rege, are for the defence.

The case is proceeding.

A HORSE NOT FED FOR 15 DAYS!

VICTORIA OWNER FINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. Maganlal D. Khakar, Mr. David Aida, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted one Mahomed Oomer, a hack victoria, for ill-treating a horse between 15th and 31st July, 1919.

The accused was defended by Mr. Vesavevalla pleader.

It appeared that on the 30th of July last, Mr. Uttamvalla a Veterinary Surgeon belonging to the S. P. C. A., went to Umar Jamal's stable at Bellasis Road and there he found a horse lying down suffering from starvation. The horse died of starvation the next day. Enquiries were made and the accused was found to be the owner of the horse.

The evidence of one Munchershaw Bhikaji another victoria owner showed that the horse was not fed for 15 days. Another witness who was called on behalf of the accused stated that because the horse broke the accused's gharry and used to jib badly, the accused ordered his groom not to give the animal any food for some days.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however, on evidence, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or to undergo 21 days' hard labour.

The Magistrates in sentencing the accused remarked:—We would have certainly sent the accused to jail were it not for the fact that he is an old man. We therefore fine him Rs. 100 in default, 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce said at a special meeting on August 25th, when the Borden Fund Scheme for Steppnas was adopted and the members' subscriptions were increased, that the survey fees had fallen off considerably and that the course of business was still uncertain.

BEWARE OF MAGICIANS!

UP-COUNTRY FAKIR'S TRICK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. B. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Chandu Dada, a up-country *fakir*, with the theft of Rs. 30 in G. C. notes, belonging to Naik Sultankhan Fazulkhan of the Ahmedabad Artillery.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that on the 17th instant, the complainant along with a friend was going along the road when the accused came up to him and offered to show him some magic tricks. After showing him some tricks, the accused asked some *bakshis* from the complainant. The complainant then put his hand in the pocket and took out two notes for Rs. 10 each and two for Rs. 5 each, and asked the accused to follow him to a Marwari's shop, where he would get a note changed. The accused thereupon said: "Give me the notes and see how I make them disappear." So saying he snatched away the notes from the complainant's hands and ran away. The complainant reported the matted to the police who after enquiry arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship on evidence convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, one month's hard labour. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 30 to go to the complainant.

GARRISON IN INDIA.

A MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

A Press Communique states:—

It has been brought to notice that some misunderstanding exists amongst troops belonging to the Garrison of India, in consequence of the orders recently issued that troops ex-Mesopotamia who were en route to the United Kingdom for demobilization and who have been detained in this country owing to the Military situation are to be the first for despatch to the United Kingdom as reliefs arrive,

It will be seen from Special India Army Order 74-S of 1919, that the Garrison of India is treated by the War Office as entirely distinct from other Forces so far as demobilization is concerned, and all Forces are being demobilized separately, the numbers that can be sent Home from each being dependent on the Post War Garrisons that have to be maintained.

Owing to the Military Situation in India, and to the fact that a large number of troops from the Garrison of India had already been sent Home for demobilization it became necessary to retain in India certain personnel from the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, who were actually en route Home for demobilization.

The War Office agreed to their temporary retention, and the personnel concerned were given a promise that they would continue their journey Home at the first opportunity. This promise is now being made good.

Personnel who from time to time in the past may have been transferred to India from Forces Overseas, were at once taken on the strength of the Garrison of India, and they have, for purposes of demobilisation, to be considered as part of that Garrison. They cannot therefore be included in the category of details ex-Mesopotamia, temporarily detained in India, who are now being despatched to the United Kingdom.

DEMOBILIZATION.

A Press Communique states:—

The following notice received from the Secretary, Returned Soldiers' Registration Committee, Ceylon, is published for information.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

Office, Lloyds' Buildings,

Prince Street, COLOMBO.

All men returning to Ceylon from the War, and desirous obtaining billets, are requested to report, with all Military and other papers at the above Office, for the purposes of registration.

Office open between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., daily, Saturdays and Sunday excepted.

All employers who have vacancies are also requested to send full particulars of the same, addressed to the Secretary.

Every endeavour will be made to obtain billets for those who register, and to fill vacancies.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a graduate who attended the Convocation on Thursday last, I desire to show my appreciation of your pertinent leader on his Excellency's address, if you will extend me the hospitality of your columns. The large number of graduates who were present felt bitterly disappointed when they heard a confabulation on the prowess of the British Navy, instead of a Convocational Address worthy of the occasion. Every schoolboy is familiar with the ancient history which his Excellency recalled to the minds of his audience, to say nothing of his advertisement of the part the Navy played in this war. When the war ended we believed that this sort of patriotic stimulation would become unnecessary, as we gradually got habituated to peace conditions, we are sorry to say we have been

"DISAPPOINTED."

Aug. 24.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty list No. 900 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—R. E.—Acting Major A. B. Aitken.

I. A.—Acting Captain A. M. Lewis.

Died of Wounds:—Machine Gun Corps.—Lieut. J. Gillespie.

Wounded.—R. A. F.—Captain G. Eastwood.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

DEFECTS IN GOVERNMENT POLICY.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY'S VIEWS.

The Committee of the Indian Economic Society, Bombay, have addressed a memorandum to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, on the subject of Currency and Exchange for submission of the Society's views to the Currency Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India. The Committee point out at the outset that not only has the whole history of the currency of the country since the Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver in 1893, been unfortunate, but the policy pursued has been of positive disadvantage and loss to the merchants and producers of the country. In particular, the Committee refer to the financial events of 1907-08, and recently of the years 1914 onwards, which events have in the opinion of the Committee sufficiently proved that the whole currency system of the country demands urgent and immediate revision. The Committee are strongly of opinion that the fluctuations that have taken place in Exchange of late, the consequences of which are disastrous to the Indian export trade and industries, demand measures which should ensure its fixity within the gold points.

The Committee are of equally strong opinion that the Gold Exchange Standard, which has been adopted for the country in spite of the expert and definite recommendations of the Fowler Committee of 1898, has failed on more occasions than one and has not stood the test imposed upon it by the conditions in the years referred to above. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the only way to provide the country with a suitable exchange and an automatic currency, is by the adoption of the real and the effective gold standard. The adoption of such a standard will automatically prevent the occurrence of such exchange fluctuations as have told adversely in the past and in recent years.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

After regretting that the particular and special subject of the Gold Standard has not been specifically mentioned in the terms of reference to the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, the memorandum goes on to say:—"The first and the most important suggestion that our Committee have to make is that relating to the restrictions that have been imposed during the war on the importation of gold and silver. Those restrictions were perhaps justifiable because of the conditions prevailing during the war, and it is certainly questionable whether they can be removed at once, even though the war is over. For, at the current rate of exchange sovereigns could be imported at a little over Rs. 11 and sold in the country at least at Rs. 15, their declared legal tender value. On the other hand the removal of the restrictions would no doubt ease the currency situation with which we are faced, and reduce the demand for rupees, and thus help to bring down the present price of silver and the rate of exchange.

"An objection might be raised that any such withdrawal of the existing restrictions would, on the other hand, result in an excessive importation of gold, and in large profits to the importers of the metal. These evils would, however, be avoided if the legal tender value of the sovereign, half-sovereign and the gold mohur be raised, so as to correspond with their bullion value which at the present rate would be about Rs. 19 and either (a) an import duty be levied on gold bullion and coin to the extent of the difference between the cost price on importation and the prevailing price in India, allowing a certain reasonable margin of profit to importer; or, (b) the import of gold and the sale thereof together with that of the gold already in the Paper Currency Reserve in India be undertaken by the Government.

"The effect of this would be: (1) that the hoarded gold coins of the country would tend to reappear in circulation, and the danger of the newly imported coins being hoarded or melted prevented; (2) the hoarded rupees would likewise reappear in payment of the gold; and (3) the increased stock of gold coins, in more effective circulation, would appreciably reduce the demand for the silver currency, and would thus help materially to bring down the present high price of silver and the existing rate of exchange.

"The proceeds of the suggested import duty or in the second alternative the profits of Government import and sale of gold bullion and coin could be utilised partially as a set off against any loss incurred in purchasing silver at high rates and, in issuing rupees below cost, and largely as a reserve to be used for redeeming the gold coins at the legal tender value fixed from time to time, whenever the value has to be reduced to conform with the bullion price determined by the decreasing rate of exchange."

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

The Committee are of opinion that the paper currency has not increased to the desired extent, largely on account of lack of facilities for the exchange of notes into rupees and *vice versa*. They suggest that, if a Central or State Bank were established with branches in at least all the district towns, and entrusted with the work of the district treasuries, the Bank will be able to make these notes much more popular than they are at present, for the simple reason that it will be able to provide better facilities for their encashment. This will have the further desirable and beneficial effect of encouraging banking habits among a population, which, in the absence of such facilities, has had perhaps the only alternative of hoarding their savings.

The Committee also emphasise the necessity of divesting the Secretary of State, and no less the Government of India, of the management of the currency of the country and the control of exchange. The State Bank that we have proposed would be eminently suited to manage on the spot, the currency requirements of the country while the country's obligations in London could be met through a branch of the State Bank there, as is done by other countries. The location of a large part of the Gold Standard Reserve in India would have a decided advantage, and would have largely helped in preventing the very situation that the country is now faced with. The possibilities of an adverse balance of trade have in the opinion of the Committee been unnaturally and unjustifiably overweighed before the possibilities of the rise in the price of silver that we have been faced with.

The Committee suggest that the purchase of silver for the currency requirements of India should be made from a market as wide as possible, and tenders should not be limited to a few firms in London. The silver market of London has been unfairly developed in past years at the cost of Indian interests.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

Finally, the Committee observes as follows:—To some extent the present acute situation could be met by the coinage of subsidiary coins of fractional currency in a metal cheaper than silver. Our Committee feel that the mintage on a large scale of subsidiary coins of cheaper metal will to some extent help in reducing the demand for the silver rupee, and incidentally also may further the popularity of notes of small denomination, if the post-offices in the country afforded facilities for cashing notes in these cheaper subsidiary coins. Whatever steps are taken to meet the pressing immediate situation, our Committee are distinctly of opinion that the debasement of the rupee currency or inconvertibility of notes should not be resorted to, as any such action will only help to create fresh complications which may prove more difficult of solution than the present problems.

BARODA NOTES.

GRANT FOR FEEDING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, Aug. 24.

A recurring grant of Rs. 1,080 has been sanctioned by his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda towards feeding the children of the first class in the Bhadran Girls' School, Kindergarten and Gujarati school.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been donated by Dahiba in loving memory of her late husband, Hathibhai Kishorebhai Amin, towards the building expenses of the girls' school at Chhani.

A committee presided over by Mrs. Strong has been appointed at Baroda to prepare a new reading books series eminently calculated to train the school girls in domestic science.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

OFFICAL COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

A press communique states:—

Reports received during the week show that there is at present no marked tendency to the spread of infection. In Bombay City during the weeks ended August 2nd, August 9th and August 16th, 38, 40 and 22 deaths, respectively, were reported from influenza. Mortality from all causes during those weeks was high, 1,168, 181 and 1,101 deaths being recorded. These figures are considerably in excess of the five yearly means and of those recorded in the corresponding week of last year. The excess is due to deaths from respiratory diseases. Elsewhere, in the Bombay Presidency, infection is distinctly localised. A few cases have been reported from Thana Jail, and three deaths in Karachi Detachment of a Sind convict gang. A mild outbreak during July in Belgaum has at present shown no tendency to spread.

In Calcutta, during the week ended August 9th, 52 deaths from influenza are recorded as against 61 in the previous week. The mortality from all causes was 545 as compared with 597 in the previous week. The mean weekly mortality from influenza during January was 191, during February 108, during March 76, during April 55, during May 26, during June 9 and during July 38.

Outside Calcutta no information is reported from the Bengal Presidency.

In the Punjab one isolated case was reported from Lahore, and in the North-West Frontier Provinces there was one case from Peshawar.

In the United Provinces several villages report a few cases.

There is no report of increased mortality from the Madras Presidency. During the week ended August 16th, 201 deaths from influenza and 123 deaths from respiratory diseases were reported from 14 towns and 148 of the deaths from influenza were in Madras City, Calicut 19 and Madura 18.

During the week ended August 8th, 120 deaths from influenza were recorded in six towns in Bihar and Orissa from Monghyr District.

In Burma for the week ended August 9th 134 deaths were reported in 19 towns; 94 out of these were registered in Rangoon City.

In Great Britain for the weeks ended July 19th and 16th great towns with an average aggregate population of 165,773,344 civilian persons reported 18 and 23 deaths from influenza. The deathrate for all causes for the week ended July 19 corresponded with annual rate of 9.0 per 1,000, for the week ended July 26th to 10.3 per 1,000. No reports have been received from the other centres.

A press communique states:—

The pensions granted in rupees but drawn at or through the Home Treasury or in colony in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, will be converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee with effect from the 12th August, 1919.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"K."—Says that Mr. Dupper, Collector of Kanara, has done nothing to deserve a public memorial and that, on the other hand, by virtually suppressing an independent journal like the "Kanara News," he has done them a disservice.

"BENIGHTED PROVINCES."—Says that, while British India is progressing the Native States are retrograde and Agency areas are stagnant. He appeals to Indians first to agitate for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the grievances and the method to remedy the grievances in the Native States and the Agency areas.

POONA RACES.

TRAINER GREENHALGH FINED.

SOPHIE SHOT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

With reference to Sophie being started in the Ayr Plate on Saturday, the stewards of the Poona Races have fined D. Greenhalgh, trainer, Rs. 200 and severely cautioned him. It was palpable to everybody, except the responsible officials that the mare, which had for some time been suffering from paralysis, was in no condition to race and she should not have been allowed to start. The notice does not add that those who backed the unfortunate mare will have their money refunded to them. Sophie's sufferings were terminated by a friendly bullet, later in the evening.

RACING AND MORALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—People who have followed certain systems in backing horses in England, in the Argentine and other countries where the managements exercise strict control over the conduct of racing, must often receive rude shocks when they come to India and adopt similar methods to the acquiring of wealth. Especially do such people have cause to compare Indian racing unfavourably with the character of sport in England. In pre-war days in England where hundreds of horses were engaged at the various meetings a close observer of form could select among horses that were always in the forefront of their fields, a few to follow right through their careers and much oftener with success than otherwise for in England consistency of form is rigidly enforced. Any one attempting to follow such a system in Bombay or Poona would be reckoned as qualifying for the asylum at Yerowda. Let one look back over the running through the last Poona season and through the racing witnessed at Bombay. How often has it been seen that a horse that has worked into a good position in a handicap and as a result has romped in an easy winner. In the next appearance of the same horse when he has been penalised a few pounds for his win and is backed by the multitude what do we see; the horse making a splendid effort, and again winning or at least getting placed? Not at all; he runs a bad last all through the race and seldom or ever, to the knowledge of the public, have explanations been called for. The public could name several such instances as I have described.

Another plan that is adopted to baffle the public and the handicapper is to run horses out of their distances, sprinters are run in races over long courses and stayers are pulled out to compete against champion performers over short courses, and of course have been outclassed. Has any trainer or owner ever been called upon to explain the inwardness of such contrarrities? Doubtless the handicapper is in no way influenced by the hopelessnessly bad running in such instances but why should horses in palpable cases be allowed to run in races out of their distances in which they have not the ghost of a show and the gullish public be led into throwing their money away on such displays. Have the public no right to claim the protection of race managements against being hoodwinked in these glaring episodes?

Many of those who read my head lines may be tempted to exclaim "people burdened with morals have no business on the Turf." Yet it is such people that race managements should strive to maintain as their supporters. They should not be asked to leave their morals at home but it is for the managements to change the policy of their control, when the public are invited to go and witness racing. Let the racing be clean.—Yours, etc.,

A LOOKER ON.

Poona.

DHARAMSI MURARJI WOOLLEN MILL CO.

We are asked to state:—

The numerous applicants for the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mill Company's shares are informed that all the available shares of this company are underwritten by Messrs. Battliwalla and Karani, Brokers, and that application for same should be made direct to them.

No shares of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company are available as they have all been taken up by the promoters and friends.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Rev. Romi deSylva, Roman Catholic Chaplain, writes to us in the course of a letter:—

With reference to the letter published in your issue of 14th instant over the signature of a fisherman named Kisan Kashinath, self-styled as Secretary and Treasurer, I beg to point out that the statement in para 1 of the said advertisement, that "over a thousand villagers including a number of influential Christian residents attended the meeting" is not true. The real facts have been already stated in my last letter and I once again repeat that there were not more than forty villagers present at the meeting held at the Shri Golpadevi's temple and I am quite prepared to prove this fact as well as the fact that no influential Christian residents were present at the said meeting as wrongly alleged.

"Any one driving a ROVER need envy no one else his Car."

THE FAMOUS

ROVER CARS

WILL ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Prices and Particulars on application.

Register your orders immediately to save disappointment,

Sole Agents:

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER
RECEIVES RESIDENT PUPILS
On Moderate Terms.
APPLY DIRECTOR—
SHARDA SADAN,
10. Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

MAY WE SUPPLY YOUR ?
WANTS

STEAM
GALVANISED
WROUGHT-IRON
TUBES & FITTINGS
ASBESTOS, RUBBER
CANVAS GOODS
MANILLA, WIRE
ROPES.

H. ADAMALLY & BROS
31-33, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

An opportunity
for
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, DYING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.

We are importers & stockists of:—

Chemicals of all kinds,
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.

N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMAM STREET.
Telephone No. 1687. *Tele. Add.* "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION. BUT

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

30 HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX.

TELEPHONE No 2560.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
THE
BOMBAY TILE MART
GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN & CO.
21, Bank street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams. "Imami"
Telephone. 2934, 2937.
Just received.
RICH FLOOR PATTERNS.

WAGNER QUALITY A. C. MOTORS.

½, ¾, 2, 3, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers. Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest price.

Motors shortly expected.
D. C. 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 H. P.
A. C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25, 50 H. P.
Sole Agents for India.
BABAN GOHKALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
82, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations, a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

NERVE FOOD
VIROCACAO
FOOD TONIC
VERO
is highly recommended in —

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE, VEROCACAO is not a stimulant but a nutrient. It exercises a powerful and healthy stimulating effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment. It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart. If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to

Sole Agents
T.M. THAKORE & CO.
88 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Samples and particulars on application.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 26th August, 1919.

A POLICY OF DRIFT.

When Lord Chelmsford first spoke of the Calcutta University Commission, he expected Lord Haldane to preside over the inquiry. Lord Haldane, being at that time busy with the question of educational reform in England, was unable to visit India and it was in the place contemplated for him that Sir Michael Sadler was appointed. It was acknowledged to be a capital selection and subsequent events have confirmed the view that Sir Michael Sadler is an educationist of liberal views gifted with courage to plead for fresh departures in the administration of educational policy in India. University and secondary education in Bengal is a stupendous inheritance of drift and mismanagement; and it is a fact which, on reflection, would be granted as inevitable under a bureaucracy which relegated education to the last place and allowed it to drift without any settled national policy. Chief among the vulnerable features of bureaucratic rule is the record of their failure in the province of education. An examination of the funds annually set apart for education would convince the most biassed observers that it was after years of neglect and shabby treatment that the bureaucracy came to regard education as an object of occasional almsgiving. We are still at that stage. So many other subjects have managed to gain priority of attention in national finance, that the prospect of a forward revolutionary change remains to this day distressingly remote. We use the word revolutionary advisedly, inasmuch as the tendency to tinker with the problem has become so chronic that nothing short of a radical change will enable us to make up for the tardiness of the past. The niggardliness of financial provision is the outcome of the absence of right principles governing the policy adopted by the bureaucracy. In the recommendations they make the Commission frequently refer to the need for larger outlay to succeed in progress of any kind. Behind the cheese-paring policy, there was, from the beginning, lack of generous principles. Referring to the do-nothing policy of Government Sir Sankaran Nair says: "English education according to this policy is to be confined to the well-to-do classes. They, it was believed, would give no trouble to Government." There have been men of exceptional vision, in the bureaucracy who have protested against political aims degenerating the true ends of Western education. The mischievous policy which Sir Sankaran Nair denounces is still urged by critics who imagine the object to be legitimate and think their secret safe. In studying the Sadler Report, we feel that the condemnation of drift and shifty aims is full and unqualified. Sir Michael Sadler's evidence before the Joint Committee shows how badly the Report was misquoted by the Government of India for the retaining of university and secondary education in bureaucratic hands. They admit the charge of mismanagement in the past and want an opportunity for making amends. The matter is not to be so trifled with for further experimentation, the chief reason being that the predilections of most officials against liberal support of higher and technical education are still to be presumed as vitiated by wrong principles, political and other.

In their letter dated 14th September, 1917, the Government of India promised that three persons competent to advise upon the peculiar conditions which prevail in India would be included in the Commission. Four out of the seven members came direct from England; the three contained two Indians, Sir Ashutosh Mukerji and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. The Report they have submitted is obviously intended to be exhaustive. Following the approved skeleton of reporting, they devote the first part to an exhaustive analysis of the present conditions in Bengal. The question of primary education having been omitted from the terms of reference, they confine themselves to the position of Western education in Bengal as connected with the work of the University, comprising the system of secondary education, collegiate education, post-graduate work and technical instruction. Only the first five volumes of the Report have, so far, been issued to the press. The remaining eight volumes contain the evidence taken, besides important statistics. In some respects, the volumes of evidence in such a comprehensive survey as the present are of more value than the substantive portion of the Report itself. The first three volumes of the five now available deal with the men and material that constitute the problem. They represent a vast accumulation of facts set forth in an attractive manner. However much educationists might differ regarding the actual recommendations embodied in the fourth and fifth volumes, the analysis of present conditions must be acknowledged by all as a masterpiece of historical and psychological studies. The volumes will have an abiding place in the educational literature of India. The Commission was appointed at a time when the educational machinery of the Calcutta University was nearing a breakdown on account of the pressure of its responsibilities; when it had become evident that the facilities for vocational education were too cramped and uniform for the purposes of life outside institutions; when it was plain that the Department of Education had no systematic co-ordination with the work of secondary and higher education; when the official control of governing bodies proved that education was hampered by the impossibility of initiative and adaptation; and when the whole system was shown to be rapidly going out of joint through the lack of efficient purposefulness. The progress of Western education had been proceeding at a rapid pace and the rush to the schools and colleges for what is really a literary education had been making the waste and diversion of young talent almost a social peril. In 1904, 2,430 candidates presented themselves for the intermediate examination of the Madras University, 457 for that of Bombay and 3,832 for that of Calcutta; in 1917, they rose to 5,424 for Madras, 1,281 for Bombay and 8,020 for Calcutta. The flood of candidates in Bengal is described by the Commission as phenomenal and almost without parallel in the world. In the meanwhile the educational system remained unchanged. Surely the time came for the overhauling of the system. As a problem of numbers the situation is striking; as a problem of educational policy it is a profound challenge to the Government and the people. The number of students preparing for university degrees in Calcutta is 26,000 and it is rising at a tremendous rate. Obviously the educational facilities should be widened. In the United Kingdom there is the same number of students preparing for the degree, but they are divided among eighteen universities. Calcutta is then the largest university in the world in point of the student-population under its care. Scattered over a large province and without efficient control, there has been a tendency for schools and colleges to drag on without full equipment and discharge huge numbers into the examination hall. On the admission of Bengali educationists there is thus a fall in the quality of the matriculation examination. The social aspect of the vast intellectual proletariat coming in yearly procession from the university without diversity of vocational training is more serious still. It is not merely the strength of the university and the addition of auxiliary machinery that can meet the problem. The grievances of students regarding the lack of careers to which they are fitted are real; the Commission say they are "not without reasonable grievances." For a gifted people, the failure of their education in the real vicissitudes of modern life is a matter of grave distress and social concern. In fine, there is a vast reservoir of talent; but young men on account of the dead uniformity of literary education are driven to a system of culture which makes them unequal to the task of finding independent careers, especially in the industrial world. The discontent of the "machine-made B. A." is not a fractious grievance. It is an economic problem to which the educational system is thoroughly unadapted.

In their chapter on the Development of Western Education in Bengal, the Commission give a brilliant account of the inconsequential policy which through a century led the Government to pursue a method of cultural diffusion which, besides being suspicious and hesitating, had no positive intentions of merit at all. Sir Sankaran Nair says that since the days of Lord Dufferin there has been a reaction against the policy of encouraging higher education. As a matter of fact there have been only three dates of importance when the question was faced with fairness and constructive energy. The first period was between 1854 and 1882, when the real purpose of Sir Charles Wood's despatch was left unfulfilled in some of its essentials. The Education Commission of 1882 was due to the sympathy of Lord Ripon who wanted the educated classes to be increasingly prepared for the reform of local self-government. The next date is 1902, when Lord Curzon personally interested himself in educational matters and rushed the Act of 1904, in the teeth of non-official opposition. The gaps between these dates have been periods of stagnation and humdrum reaction. The progress possible was not achieved. There was nobody interested in it except the educated classes and Sir Sankaran Nair's indictment is in a way the *raison d'etre* of a new policy. The Commission observe that the value of the Report of 1882 was much limited on account of the harassing restriction placed on the scope of the inquiry. In 1902, the policy of the London University was taken to be the last word on educational statesmanship. But on both occasions, there was the assumption that the existing system was perfect in conception; at any rate, that is what we have to infer from the complacency with which the recommendations were made. There was a singular feature in the misfortunes of higher education in India. In 1857 when the London pattern was copied, the London University was on the eve of changing its system, as indeed it did in 1858. The Indian Universities copied the system abandoned in Britain. So also in 1902, the Commission slavishly made up its mind a year before London changed its system, as indeed it did in 1903. The Sadler Commission hence say: "If the Commission (1902) had followed instead of preceding 1903, it is possible that it would not have come to the decision not to discuss fundamental problems of university organisation, but to deal only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system; it is possible also that having observed the rejection in England of the federal system as being, in some conditions at any rate, difficult to work and not the most favourable to rapid growth, it would have considered whether the existing Indian system showed any greater promise of adaptability." The Sadler Commission was appointed a year before Mr. Fisher's educational reform in England; we wonder what would be the verdict of the next Commission on the Sadler Report.

BACK FROM MONARCHY!

Thanks to Mr. Hoover's resolute action, the Monarchist coup of Archduke Joseph has been defeated. On the overthrow of Bela Kun, the Peidl ministry succeeded in gaining power, but in a few days the members of the ministry were arrested. Archduke Joseph next came to the surface and moved by "imperishable love" of the Hungarian people, issued a proclamation demanding allegiance. The Entente mission had really supported Archduke Joseph in his elevation. A message dated August 6th bears out the fact that the Entente were favourable to the usurper. It said:—

> The Entente mission has delegated authority to the Archduke Joseph, who has appointed M. Stephan Friedrich, an ex-War Office official, to be Premier; General Tanozos, Foreign Minister; and General Schnetzer, War Minister. All is quiet in the city.

Since then, however, all has not been quiet in the city. Now the Allies have, after Mr. Hoover's representations, telegraphed to say that Archduke Joseph, being a usurper and a Hapsburger, should quit his place and that till it is done peace negotiations with the Government would be impossible! He has meekly resigned after a fortnight's precarious eminence. A new election for Hungary has been fixed. In the meanwhile, Mr. Hoover points out that the Rumanians are still requisitioning foodstuffs and sending them to their own country. That is a matter for the Allies to take note of before trying to render effective succour to stricken Hungary. For the present it is happy to observe that through Mr. Hoover's determined protests, the Hungarian republic has been saved.

Notes of the Day.

"Gross Negligence."

We hope the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., will take due note of the none too harsh strictures of the jury at the inquest touching the deplorable tragedy at Club Road, Byculla. A perusal of the evidence of the employees of the Company will show what gross laxity and negligence of duty apparently prevail in the sub-stations of the Company. The first telephone message about the defect in the wire was received as early as 4-30 p.m., but it was not till 5-10 p.m., that a man could be sent out from the station which received the call. This man, instead of proceeding straight to the scene of the accident, proceeded leisurely to Chirabazar first, because that was according to the routine arrangement, and after rectifying some minor fault there, which took him 15 to 20 minutes more, he proceeded *on a tram car* to Club Road! He arrived there at 6-30, and found the overhead wire hanging loose, but "as his department was not concerned with it", he went to tell somebody else to attend to it. And so on, the story goes, the other employees too taking things in equally leisurely fashion, if not more so. But, as the jury pointed out, there was not merely the gross negligence of the staff, but the arrangements for meeting an emergency like the one in question are defective in the extreme. In all these cases, men should be sent post-haste in motor vehicles like the fire brigade staff, to rectify the faults. We hope the lesson of the tragedy will not be lost on the Company, which should take prompt steps to prevent a recurrence of such deeply painful accidents.

The Presidency Magistrates.

Now that the war is at an end and reversion to normal conditions has become possible, the Government of Bombay should no longer delay tackling satisfactorily the question of the redistribution of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates and of the location of their courts. The question had been before Government for a long time, but for some reason or other no decision has been arrived at yet. The anomalies of the prevailing conditions and the inconvenience to the public—and the police as well—have intensified during the last few years and reorganisation of the courts has become an urgent public necessity. The creation of a fifth court at Dadar, though it has given some relief, has not appreciably affected the situation. What is urgently required is the transfer of one of the two courts now located at Mazagon to a more centrally situated place like Lamington Road, where all cases from the Lamington Road, Gamdevi and Maharbavdi police stations may be tried. The other court at Mazagon may have jurisdiction over cases from the Nagpada, Sussex Road and Dongri police stations. If such an arrangement could be made, the courts would be more or less in the vicinity of the police stations, as they should always be, and all the parties concerned, namely the police, the public and the pleaders, will be greatly relieved of the inconvenience they have to undergo at present. Moreover, at present it is left to the police themselves to choose the Magistrate before whom to send up a particular case—which is not at all a desirable arrangement.

Need of Reorganisation.

If the jurisdictions of the two Magistrates are defined, as suggested above, there will be less cause for public complaint in this matter than there is now. As for the location of the court, the building at Lamington Road, where at present the morning court of the Honorary Magistrates is held, may very well be utilised for the purpose. The reorganisation of the Esplanade Police Court too should be taken up at the same time. The ideal arrangement would be for the Chief Presidency Magistrate to sit here and exercise jurisdiction over all cases from "A" Division and for the other Magistrate's court to be located somewhere in Mandvi, all cases from "B" Division being tried there. But if, for the convenience of the pleaders and for want of suitable quarters in Mandvi, it is thought desirable to continue the present arrangements at the Esplanade Court, at least the division of the jurisdictions in the manner indicated should be brought about early in the interests of the public and of greater administrative efficiency. We trust the Government of Bombay and the Chief Presidency Magistrate will actively interest themselves in the question of the reconstitution of the courts and announce their decision early.

Indian Currency.

The Indian Economic Society of Bombay, in a well reasoned memorandum meant to be submitted to the Currency Committee now recording evidence in London, has pointed out the several weak points in the currency policy that has been pursued in this country during the last three decades and that has brought about since 1914 the series of violent crises, from which the country has hardly yet recovered. The memorandum dwells on the evil effects of the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver since 1913 and of the adoption of a gold exchange standard which has not stood the test of time. It is urged that the only way to provide the country with a suitable exchange and an automatic currency, is by the adoption of the real and the effective gold standard. For this purpose one of the essential conditions would be the removal of all restrictions on the importation of gold, such as have been imposed since the outbreak of war. If the removal of these be not possible just yet, the memorandum urges that an import duty be levied on gold bullion and coin to the extent of the difference between the cost price on importation and the prevailing price in India, allowing a certain reasonable margin of profit to the importer, by the import of gold and the sale thereof, together with that of the gold already in the Paper Currency Reserve in India, be undertaken by Government. Apparently Government favour the second alternative, as we have seen from their recent action in offering gold for sale. The location of at least a large portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in India itself is also urgently called for in the interests of Indian finance.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS

IV.

To

Maharajahs, Barons (in prospect) and Baronets, Knights and Khan Bahadurs, Professionals, Politicians, and Plutocrats, the Smart Set (Male and Female, Coloured and Albino).

Mightinesses,—"Arise, awake, nor be for ever fallen." It is not the call of Lucifer but of our common Humanity. The Punjab, even more than the Punjab Relief Fund, cries to you, but there is no sign of your awakening from your present dogmatic slumbers. Your ice-bound souls will not emerge from their self-satisfying imprisonment, till the hard and cold enclosure is dissolved by some inner light or some outer sun. On the Seats of the Mighty, always a shiver goes round at the bare allusion to the miseries of the world without. "After, the Deluge," is the phrase that escapes Louis XV, and the Post Kabrah alike; it was the instinctive feeling of the brilliant Society before the French Revolution, of the coterie of Stolypin and Czardom, of Dublin Society before the Famine of 1845, of the London Night Clubs before the War; and it is yours to-day. But the Deluge does come; Nemesis is never far behind; one of the scaffolds with which Nicholas, Romanoff threatened to fill Russia came pat for himself. The misery of the outside world, which, ostrich-like, you wish to shut out from your vision, will avenge itself; and then what will be the push of least resistance for the eruption, when it comes? You will not be saved because it was not you but the other fellow, the Bishop, who told the breadless proletariat to eat grass; the justice of the Lantern has a truer discernment of the hearts of men, and can distinguish insolence of thought even without the insolence of language. There is more joy in heaven over one converted Lowndes than over all the sermons of Cardinal Vaughan or over all the exploits of Mr. Lloyd George. The rumours about the events in the Punjab have passed into responsible reports one or two of which have, I understand, been reprinted in "The Chronicle"; what you and I refused to look at as impossible, has been published by a great Editor in London, and has been mentioned to the Presidency Association by a distinguished politician. Sir Sankar Nair avowedly resigned, insisting on the need of discontinuing Martial Law in the Punjab; the Poet Tagore threw away his title rather than be inferred to uphold the doing of the regime in the Punjab; there has been no answer to the damning comments of Mr. Eardley Norton on the judgments; there have been no official contradictions of the reports which have been before the Government of India; [though less important statements have been promptly and excitedly corrected by official press communiques]; the local Government intervenes to reduce, in the name of clemency, many of the sentences; Lord Sinha excuses the sentences in the name of a law, presumably bad; the Secretary of State promises a Commission which cannot be announced six weeks after London knew that Lord Cave was to be its chairman; the Punjab Government, and its Martial Law, and its Courts Martial have no record of superiority to the blundering ill-tempered Government of Egypt, Ceylon, or Ireland, to claim for them an exemption from the revision or reversal which the acts of those Governments underwent. If, in the face of this cumulative evidence, you still avert your eyes, if parrotlike you plead that the reports are incredible, and that that is enough for you; if you suggest that there is an existing Law of Disaffection which *must* be allowed to take its course,—you practically condone the acts, even though you do not actually express your approval in impudent language. Some of the reasons given in the Punjab judgments seem to penalise public service in emergencies as attempt to wage war against Government; public work is also stigmatised as self-advertising or self-seeking. Yet you do not lift a finger to urge upon Government the simple mild remedy of the prompt appointment of a Commission of three Indian ex-judges to revise the whole procedure under Martial Law, to quash what is illegal and inexpedient, to approve and vindicate what was just and expedient,—however, disagreeable to opinion already expressed. You justly shuddered, and I with you, at violent lawlessness in the Punjab and elsewhere; we did not pause to look for right or wrong or for the true source of provocation; but you need not shiver at the modest proposal here advocated? It cannot overthrow or discredit Government? it cannot hurt the prestige of the Civil Service ready to have its actions reviewed, and ready t own probability of errors and temper when there is scarcely time to avoid either? And if you don't, what else can Eternal Justice, the instinct of mankind, conclude but that you are indifferent to injustice and oppression to classes outside your class and set, indifferent even to misery in your own class so long as you are not troubled thereby? The vituperation of Mr. Hardayal against his own class and ours is vindicated.

It may be that you perceive it is your duty to intervene for demand for a measure so simple, so obvious, so effective; and it may be that you are deterred by visions of political frightfulness. It may be that you are afraid that the fate of Mr. Harkishanlal may be brought on your own heads by the slightest expression on your part of sympathy or disapproval; but if so, the prestige of Government has sunk low indeed; and I offer my condolences to the Government which can be rated so poorly by mean-spirited people. Whatever you may feel, the political Hun is not yet among us; if he be, your best course and mine is to start to make him feel himself impossible. I would that Cato's person were ours for a worthier cause, I would that we could up all our utterances by *Delenda est Injustitia*—Injustice *must be* wiped out. Even if there

(Continued on page 8.)

PEACE WITH HUNGARY IMPOSSIBLE.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S TELEGRAM.

PRESENT PRETENDER MUST RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 25.

PARIS.—After hearing, Mr. Hoover, the Supreme Council sent a telegram to the Allied mission at Budapest with a requ that it should be communicated to the Hungarian authorities. The telegram says that the Allies cannot conclude a lasting peace with the Hungarian people so long as the present Government remains in power.

"This Government," continues the telegram "was not established by the will of the people but by a *coup d'etat* carried out by a small group of the police under the protection of a foreign army. The head of the Government is a member of the Hapsburg family which through its policy of ambitions is largely responsible for the calamities from which the world is suffering and will suffer for a long time. A peace negotiated with this Government cannot be durable."

The Archduke says that he is ready to submit his position to the popular vote. That will not satisfy us as the selections would be carried out under the auspices of his administration. Therefore in the interests of European peace the Allies are obliged to insist that the present pretender to the Supreme Power in Hungary shall resign in order that a Government representative of all the parties shall be elected."

ARCH-DUKE RESIGNS.

DUE TO ALLIES' REFUSAL OF RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 25.

BUDAPEST.—August 23.—The Archduke and his Government have resigned owing to the Allies' refusal of recognition.

GEN. MACKENSEN'S ARMY AT VIENNA.

EN ROUTE FOR GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

BERLIN.—The first detachment of General Mackensen's army has arrived at Vienna *en route* for Germany. Fifty thousand are following, including General Mackensen himself.

PRINCE OF WALES IN QUEBEC

HIS REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

QUEBEC.—The Prince of Wales speaking in French replying to the addresses of welcome of the Premier and the Mayor, referred to the gallantry of the 22nd Battalion raised in Quebec, which he had seen in France. He said his reception assured him that Quebec's affection for the Royal Family remained unchanged.

TURKEY'S SUPREME HOUR OF NEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The issues in India itself have been so unspeakably grave during the past months, that there has been some danger of our failing to recognise our duty to Turkey in this her supreme hour of need. While we have been witnessing many of our own rights taken away, one by one, and our own people in the Punjab placed under prolonged Martial Law, with all its inevitable consequences of vindictive punishments, there is some excuse for us if our thoughts have been almost wholly diverted to that province; and it still needs our most vigilant and active support.

But, meanwhile, the months pass quickly by and a drama is being acted out to the bitter end in Asiatic and European Turkey, before our very eyes, which must make every heart sad. The breaking-up process has already begun. Each week the news comes trickling through, that fresh steps are being taken by Greece and Italy, which must inevitably lead to annexation. Already Greek troops have been landed at Smyrna in Asia Minor and they have pressed up country, attempting to annex all the land they could before the peace terms are published. Greece is also claiming the whole of Thrace, with the exception of a single naval outlet for Bulgaria. Italy has landed forces in the Gulf of Adalia. It appears that she is determined to dispute with Greece the hegemony of this port of the Mediterranean. France is actively pressing her so-called "claims" in Syria.

Now, it may be asserted, without any hesitation, that if there was one thing that was pledged again and again before the conclusion of the war, it was this: That the Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire should remain under Turkish sovereignty in the final settlement. President Wilson in his famous speech—on the basis of which the Armistice was declared—gave this formula about Turkey as one of the Fourteen Points:—

"The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire shall be assured a secure sovereignty."

Mr. Lloyd George was equally explicit. He made the following statements:—

"We are not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned

(Continued in Column 6.)

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

FOR GOODS MANUFACTED IN U. K.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

With reference to Mr. Lloyd George's statement in Parliament on the subject of trade policy, the Board of Trade announces that legislation will be introduced in the Autumn for the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping by taking the power to prevent sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin and to enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports, for instance, from Germany, that might arise from the collapse of exchange so disproportionate to the cost of production in the country of origin as to enable the sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production here. A limited number of unstable key industries will be scheduled, the products of which will be prohibited from importation here, except on license. Pending legislation a general license under the Prohibition of Import proclamations will be issued by the Board of Trade having effect from September 1st, 1919, and authorising importation into the United Kingdom of all goods with numerous exceptions, including all the derivatives from coal tar capable of being used as dye-stuffs, other dyes, synthetic drugs including antiseptics, optical glass including lenses, scientific glassware, gas-mantles and other chemical products.

MR. ASQUITH LIKELY TO RE-ENTER COMMONS.

POSSIBILITIES OF ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

The leading Scottish Radical newspaper, "Edinburgh Evening News", learns on the best authority that Mr. Asquith will seek to re-enter the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment. "The reappearance of the ex-Premier followed possibly by the other ex-Ministers", says the paper, "will see the evolution of what is now strongly desired, namely, an alternative Government."

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL FOR REFINING IMPORTED OIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has offered to form a new company with a capital of four millions sterling to buy five great oil-works in the West Lothian shale-field for the purpose of refining the imported oil.

ILL-FATED GOLIATH FOUND.

NEAR DAKAR WITH BROKEN PROPELLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

CASABLANCA.—The aerobus Goliath has been discovered. She had been forced to land north of Dakar with a broken propellor. All are well.

LATER.

The Goliath landed in a remote negro village between St. Louis and Dakar. Hence the absence of news.

NEWS REGARDING CREW UNCONFIRMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

PARIS.—Up to the present, the report that the bodies of three members of the aerobus Goliath's crew have been picked up at sea off the west coast of Africa remains unconfirmed.

AEROPLANE TRAGEDY.

ITALIAN MILITARY AIRMEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 25.

VIENNA.—Four Italian military airmen were killed yesterday through the crashing of their aeroplane at the Aspern aerodrome.

R 34'S HEROES DECORATED.

CAPTAIN SCOTT HONOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

The "Gazette" announces a number of decorations in connection with the Trans-Atlantic flight of R. 34. Captain Scott receives the Commandership of the British Empire and Mr. Waitland and other officers, the Air-force Cross. The ratings are also decorated

FUTURE OF STRIKES.

GRAVE WARNING BY TRADE UNION.

"COMPETITION BETWEEN NATIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

The quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions contains a warning by the management committee signed by Mr. Appleton which says that the period between November and May next will be fateful and perhaps tragic unless sanity returns and production increases. An avoidable strike has been percipitated and the Union funds needlessly dissipated. Some strikes are of a distinctly political origin.

Political strikes must either fail or end in revolution. They are not against the capitalist but against the community. It is not the capitalist who suffers but the people. Against such strikes the Government must protect the people or surrender their functions. The effect of such strikes is to decrease production and increase the price of all commodities.

In view of the national situation and possibility of grave shortage it is imperative that the Trade Unionists should face the facts, namely, that the war is over that competition between nations is in forceful operation that food and raw materials must be brought from countries over whose merchants our Government has no control and that these commodities must be paid for with goods not paper.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC GOVT IN N.-W. RUSSIA.

GENERAL GOUGH'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Helsingford states that General Gough is distributing in Petrograd by aeroplanes a proclamation addressed to the citizens announcing the formation of a 'popular democratic government' in north-western Russia. The proclamation adds:—

"It is our duty to save you from the Bolshevist tyranny and to feed the population immediately the city is freed for which the great naval victory at Kronstadt has cleared the way."

RUMANIA AND BANAT.

SUPREME COUNCIL TO ASCERTIAN INTENTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided to ask Rumania her intentions regarding Banat which, Serbia fears Rumania is about to seize.

The Council has agreed to the recommendation of Marshal Foch to send to Germany immediately an Allied Commission which should remain in Germany until peace is ratified. The Council has decided to forbid Germany to sell air material and to demand refund to the Allies of any sums already obtained from such sales. There have been complaints of smuggling of numerous aeroplanes to Denmark. It has also been decided to send a Commissioner to Flensburg to prevent the Germans violating the conditions of partition of Slesvig.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS PUT OUT OF ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

HELSINGFORS.—It appears that the Russian cruisers Avrora and Bayan were also put out of action in a recent fight with the British at Kronstadt.

GERMAN RIGHTS IN SHANTUNG.

TO BE GIVEN TO CHINA

U. S. FOREIGN CUMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has adopted Senator Cabolt Lodge's resolution giving the German rights in Shantung to China instead of to Japan. The matter will now be fought out on the floor of the Senate. The Republicans declare that they have sufficient votes to uphold the amendment which the Democrats are confident of defeating.

TRIAL OF NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

PARIS.—A sensational trial by court-martial has begun of the informer, Quyien, who betrayed Nurse Cavell to the Germans. He is also indicted with other serious charges. Sensational revelations are expected.

GERMAN COAL FOR FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

PARIS.—The Minister of Reconstruction has informed the Council that delivery of German coal has begun but the supplies are below the estimates owing to labour and transport difficulties.

SITUATION IN SILESIA.

DISTURBED REGION QUIETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Kattowitz states that the disturbed region in Silesia is quieter. Fifty per cent. of the miners have resumed work.

JEWISH SITUATION IN EUROPE.

DR. WEIZMANN ON NEED OF IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

The Zionist leader, Doctor Weizmann addressing the Council of the English Zionist Federation said that the Jewish situation in Europe was so bad that they must prepare for immigration of thousands into Palestine but the country could only accommodate a fraction of those wishing to enter during the next five years. Priority would be given to those bringing labour skill and capital.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

Sussex beat Northants by seven wickets.
Leicestershire beat Warwickshire by nine wickets.
Australians beat Essex by 309 runs.

BARAJADI DERAILMENT CASE.

7 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE: 2 ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

The first Tribunal delivered judgment to-day, in the Barajadi Derailment Case. Accused Chotalal, stationmaster Barajadi, and accused Chhotalal Mukhi were acquitted. Accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were found guilty of offence under section 121 and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The same accused were also found guilty of offence under section 121A and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences in both cases running concurrently.

In view of the fact that the conspiracy for derailment did not result in an overt action, the Tribunal brought the case to the notice of the Government for such action as might be deemed advisable under section 101 Indian Criminal Procedure Code. Other punishments under different sections were awarded to all the accused, but they ran concurrently.

Bulakhidas' case was then taken up. Pleaders Solanki Setalvad, Ardeshir Karaka and Javari, cross-examined Rukhsmani and Mrs. Bapi Bulakhidas, at great length regarding identification of the ornaments.

Witness Vadilal identified the accused Haji as the rioter, but admitted a dispute between themselves regarding the increase to his pay as "gadiwan."

Witness Mohanlal, neighbour of Bulakhidas, deposed that he entreated the rioters not to set fire to Bulakhidas' house, as it was close to his own, but that the rioters attacked Bulakhidas' house and broke everything therein.

Judgment in Swaminarayan Temple Case will be given to-morrow.

PUNJAB AND AFTER

RAJA OF RAMNAD'S OUTSPOKEN COMMENTS

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Lt. the Hon. the Raja of Ramnad at the twenty-fifth Madras Provincial Conference, held last week at Trichinopoly:—

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

The paper "India" suggests that Sir Michael ought not to be raised to the peerage, but impeached for methods of administration calculated to imperil the Empire, to bring the good name of britain into disrepute, and to injure the security of His Majesty's loyal subjects in the Punjab. Lord Morely says "All that you say about the ways of Lieutenant-Governors fills me with sympathy, appreciation and holy rage. Regarding their views 9 times out of 10 probably they are all right, but the tenth time, they are capable of bringing things into dangerousness." But from what we hear of Sir M. O'Dwyer, may we not say that in all the ten times he seems capable of bringing things into a state of dangerousness? Therefore, there ought to be an open enquiry into his methods of administration, and unless this is done, the Government cannot easily expect to be acquitted of very grave and serious responsibility.

THE PUNJAB AFFAIRS AND REFORMS.

Gentlemen, the situation in the Punjab therefore, has been very serious indeed and the promised reforms will not appeal to us much, if sufficient redress is not made for the great injury done to the person and property of our unfortunate brethren in that sister-province. Faith in impartiality of administrators has become shattered and our confidence will not be restored, at any rate that is the feeling of most of our countrymen, till the innocent men who have been subjected to very hard and severe sentences are released and the properties confiscated are restored. The Martial Law Commission dealt with 114 cases, and the number of persons was 852, of whom 581 were convicted. Of these convicted, 351 received sentences of transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The celebration of Peace, it was thought, would be availed of, for general amnesty and release of these men, but unfortunately that has not taken place.

Sentences such as hanging seven persons for an attempt at murder of a single individual and transportation for life for assaulting a European lady, must really be without a parallel, and one need not wonder if such inhuman sentences should weaken one's faith in the justice of those tribunals.

Be not ashamed, my brother to stand
before the proud and the powerful
With your white robe of simpleness
* * * not everlasting (Sir R. Tagore.)

ROWLATT ACT.

The next important matter to which I would invite your close attention is the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the application of the Press Act. Gentlemen, we have heard a good deal about the passing of what is commonly known as the "Rowlatt Act," and it is within our knowledge, how and with what post haste this Bill was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. Apart from other considerations, I think the first and foremost objection to this Act has been that it was absolutely unnecessary and there were no circumstances justifying its passage in the Council.

PRESS ACT.

The Press Act is another standing menace to the liberty of the press in this country, and the recent application of that Act is a matter which has affected us rather deeply In his Recollections, Lord Morley says: "Your Despatch about a Press Law gave me some shivers." Subsequent to the passing of the Rowlatt Act, several news papers have been penalished, as it were, made to pay very heavy securities, and in some cases their securities have been forfeited. Some papers unfortunately had to be discontinued. From a rough computation, we find that nearly 10 lakhs of rupees have been demanded as security of which more than 2 or 3 lakhs have become the absolute property of the Government by forfeiture.

NON-BRAHMAN MOVEMENT.

Referring to the memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras under Lord Pentland, and the minute by one of its members at that time, Sir Alexander Cardew the Raja said:—

In the memorandum Sir A. Cardew pays a great compliment to lawyers and he says that it is the one learned profession in which Indians have achieved success. But in the Public Services Commission Examination Sir A. Cardew had the indiscretion to say that Indian Judges, who are generally lawyers he found, were lacking in common sense. I need not go far to prove the inconsistencies that have throughout characterised his career, for they may savour of personality. But whatever that is, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the so-called pleading for communal representation is due more to the nature of the reforms that are being now promised as different from those promised during Minto-Morley days, and it is to this that that feeling of sympathy towards the non-Brahmans movement is most assuredly attributable. It is clear that some bureaucrats wanted to set up a class of people to oppose these reforms as unsuited to the present times, and if is with that object that such sympathies, not even skin-deep, are shown. One can't but feel if the missionaries are not really accentuating the differences. Where is the country so civilised as to be without such classes labouring under similar disadvantages of one kind or another? I would, in addition to what Sir Sankaran had said in his very able dissenting minute, add that at no time the depressed classes were meted out any hard treatment by higher classes, though on social matters caste exclusiveness and restric-

(Continued on page 8.)

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

EIGHTH CASE OF LOOTING.

PROSECUTION STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The first special tribunal court composed of Mr. C. V. Vernon I.C.S., Bar-at-Law President, Rao Bahadur Counsilal B. Setalvad C.I.E., and Mr. S. G. Velinkar Barrister after disposing of seven riots cases took up yesterday the eighth case of looting the house of Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji which is situated in the Haja Mehtas' pole.

Mr. K. M. Kemp Barrister instructed by Rao Bahadur Manibhoy Bhagubhoy, Government Pleader of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Bhailal Desai and Mr. Bhailal Patel, vakils, appeared for the Crown.

Messrs. Kalidas Jasani, Solanki, M. P. Setalvad, A. D. Karaka, Mahomed Nasir Shaikh, and Mr. Bhogilal Lal appeared for the defence. Accused No. 2, accused No. 9 and accsed No. 11 were unrepresented.

There are eleven accused (1) Haji Myabhoy (2) Chatur Madharji (3) Ishwar Kuber (4) Rasul Umar (5) Magan Purshotam (6) Mahomed Karim (7) Nathu Vali (8) Chhotu Vali (9) Bhikha Pasara (10) Jiva Laleo and (11) Behchar Jiva.

LOOT OF CASH AND ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Kemp in opening the case for the prosecution stated the chief reason of this outrage on Mr. Bulakhidas' person and property was the strong feeling against Government, generally, and the mob particularly believed Mr. Bulakhidas to be responsible for the firing on the evening of 10th April. Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas was personal assistant to the collector and the mob after securing firms from the Swaminarayan's temple proceeded to his house. Mr. Bulakhidas getting wont left his house leaving house in charge of his servant. The mob exasperated broke his stable took out his Shigram and burnt it with other articles. By means of a ladder they scaled the house, broke it open and everything was smashed to pieces. Numerous ornaments, cash valuing Rs. 13,000, and ornaments in all worth Rs. 40,000 were looted. Mr. Bulakhidas took shelter in Mr. Nandlal Mankiwalla's house from thence to Sadhoo's house and several other places till finally taken charge by Mr. D. D. Kothawalla, Police Sub-Inspector. Mr. Kemp traced various ornaments to different accused and narrated evidence against individual accused.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas was then examined by Mr. Kemp.

On the first tribunal reassembling to-day, Mr. M. P. Setalvad cross-examined Mr. Bulakhidas. Witness said that Bai Bapi is his senior wife and that he married three wives after marrying Bapi. At present the senior wife and the last junior are surviving. When the rioters came he left the house alone. There were eight members in his family. He personally did not see any of the rioters. He cannot identify any of the ornaments or articles produced before the court. His senior wife is living in the house, but since the last three days she has come to live with him in Shahibaugh.

Questioned by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad (Judge), witness said accused No. 5 Magan was not has dhobi. His mother used to wash the lady's clothes. She lost some clothes and hence she was discharged.

Questioned by Mr. Velinkar (Judge) witness said he could not say whether he was popular or unpopular with the public.

On Monday Mrs. Bapi Bulakhidas will be examined regarding the identification of ornaments.

DEATH OF DOHERTY.

A GREAT TENNIS PLAYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 25.

The death is announced at Broadstairs on the 21st instant of H. L. Doherty, the great lawn-tennis player. His recent illness was aggravated by the strain of war service.

(Continued from Column 1.)

lands in Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish by race."

These are the declarations. I would ask any one with a knowledge of modern affairs to consider whether Italy and Greece—out of rivalry, if for no other causes,—are not certain to force their way into the interior of Asia Minor if once their footing is established on the coast.

I have seen, with a feeling akin to despair, the inspired articles which have recently flooded the papers in England and America describing the character of the the Turkish race in terms that are cruelly false. Even the best papers are publishing these statements. That there have been wrongs done by Turkey, no one would deny; but it is equally necessary to remember as Professor Bury has pointed out in the Cambridge Modern History, that in the sixteenth century, no higher justice existed in the world than that under the Ottoman rulers. And what has been in the past may again be repeated in the future. It is true again, as every independent traveller has borne witness, that the Turkish peasantry are generous and trustworthy, while the Greek of the Levant can claim no such title.

I have carefully avoided in this letter appealing on behalf of the deepest sentiments of the Islamic Faith, which are bound up with this supreme issue. It is not that they are absent from my mind for a moment, but I have dealt rather with the elementary facts of justice and fairness and humanity which are common to all mankind.

I cannot imagine, at this time, a greater blow to the British prestige for fairness and justice in the East than would be given by British acquiescence in the dismemberment of Turkey.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

Santiniketan.

MUNICIPAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

APPOINTMENT SANCTIONED.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the question of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner and Special Engineer was again discussed throughout the whole meeting. Mr. Mody's amendment was, however, passed after some discussion. The Corporation, on the suggestion of the President, decided to meet on next Wednesday night (8 p.m.) although a very substantial minority was against the proposal.

The Corporation resumed discussing the question of appointment of Deputy Commissioner, and Special Engineer, and the following were the propositions and amendments before them.

Proposed by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.

That the first report, dated the 4th July 1919, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 1221, dated the 12th May 1919, regarding proposals for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and for the appointment of a Special Engineer, Development Works, be approved and adopted.

2. That the Commissioner be authorized to approach Government for the loan of the services of the officer whom they propose to appoint to act for him during his absence with a view to his being appointed Deputy Commissioner to work with the Commissioner until he proceeds on leave.

3. That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approve of Mr. Mackison, on relief, being placed on deputation in the temporary appointment of Special Engineer, Development Works, until the date on which he is permitted to proceed on leave.

4. That the Committee be also requested to submit proposals for filling temporarily the appointment of Acting Executive Engineer, inviting applications if necessary.

5. That a copy of the Committee's report, together with a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

6. That the letter, dated the 12th August 1919, from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, forwarding a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Association, regarding the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, be *recorded*.

MR. KAMDAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar had proposed an amendment that the report be recorded; that as regards the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the Corporation considered that the appointment should be made as soon as possible and that a committee should be appointed to suggest the name of a suitable person for the post of Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia had seconded.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia continuing the debate said they should not be guided by what the Commissioner had said, but they must look at the question from a constitutional point of view. The resolution went beyond the words of the Act itself, and the report as it stood was not in consonance with the Municipal Act and therefore the amendment should be accepted. If they hastily made the appointment the result would be that the power which was now vested in the Corporation would pass on to the Commissioner; their first duty was to amend the Act so that they could make the appointments themselves. Those rights were gained by them only after a strenuous struggle, and must not be surrendered by them lightly to the Commissioner. On the one hand the Government desired to extend local self-government, and on the other there was the Commissioner driving the thin end of the wedge, however unintentionally it might be, and proposing to take away their rights. No member who had the good of the city at heart would consent to the proposal. They had already appointed two Engineers recently one for the Building Department, and another for the Roads Department, and the Executive Engineer practically had nothing to do now but supervision. What other work had he now except supervision? To frame schemes it did not certainly require the services of such a highly paid officer? If they thought the appointments ought to be made then let them make them by all means. But the Corporation must reserve the power of making such appointments for the sake of local self-government. He appealed to them not to surrender their rights which they had only gained after a long fight.

As Dr. Sukhia had spoken for more than half-an-hour, Mr. Dumasia drew the attention of the Corporation, and moved that Dr. Sukhia should finish his speech. The motion was, however, defeated and Dr. Sukhia continued his remarks. He said the Commissioner had asked that they should make the appointment of Executive Engineer now. When Mr. Mackison went on leave one year hence on leave, in advance, and he had never heard of such a proposal before this. Why should they make the appointment now? The post of a Deputy Commissioner was never meant to be filled in by a Civilian, and when the Corporation approached the Government last time for the loan of an officer, the Corporation were snubbed for their pains. The appointment should be made by the Corporation.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he had reconsidered the whole matter since he had signed the report, and he was going to move an amendment. He wanted to say that the Deputy Commissionership should not be a stepping stone for the occupant of that office to the Commissionership. He moved an amendment:

MODIFICATIONS IN THE REPORT.

(1) That the report be approved and adopted subject to the modifications indicated below. (2) That the Corporation consider that the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner ought to be made forthwith and that the committee be requested to submit proposals for filling the appointment as early as possible. (3) That the Commissioner be authorised to approach Government for the loan of the services of the officer, whom they propose to appoint to act for him during his absence with a view to his being appointed a Special Officer to work with the Commissioner until he proceeds on leave. (4) That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approve of Mr. Mackison, on relief, being placed on deputation in the temporary appointment of a Special Engineer, Development Works, until the date on which he is permitted to proceed on leave, it being distinctly understood that in the event of Mr. Mackison ceasing for any reason to fill the post, no appointment should be made thereto without the sanction of the Corporation. (5) That the Committee be requested to submit proposals for filling temporarily the appointment of Acting Executive Engineer, inviting applications, if necessary. (6) That the copy of the Committee's report, together with a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance. (7) That the letter from the Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, be recorded."

He hoped the Committee would appoint an Indian, if they thought it necessary. Dr. Sukhia had thought that the Deputy Commissioner was not necessary, but then why had he seconded Mr. Kamdar's amendment? The Commissioner needed relief and part of his duties which are of a routined nature should be taken over by his Deputy, so that the Commissioner might think largely for the benefit of the City. The Commissioner must not hide himself behind a pile of files, and therefore, the appointment was absolutely necessary. The Executive Engineer being burdened with ordinary work was unable to bring out any constructive schemes, and he must have more time to do that sort of work. These reforms were wanted a long time before and the Corporation must sanction them.

"INCONSISTENTLY CONSISTENT."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia, seconded the amendment. He said, Dr. Sukhia was inconsistently consistent. The Deputy was wanted with a view that the new man should keep in touch with the policy of the present Commissioner, so that he could carry on his work. Youth was not a disqualification for the office of the Deputy, and he had every hope and confidence that the junior officer to be appointed by the Government would do credit to the Corporation. He emphatically protested against the allegations made by Dr. Sukhia against the Corporation in his minute of dissent. The Commissioner was the best judge whether the new Commissioner should acquaint himself with the work that he would be called upon to perform when acting as Commissioner in his absence, and the fact that that was not done in the past did not effect the main issue. It did not show that the new Commissioner had not had to contend with difficulties owing to his want of knowledge of municipal affairs. In order to secure the continuity of work and policy, it was necessary that the new comer should be initiated into his work by the present incumbent of the office. The speaker then dealt with Dr. Viegas' minute of dissent, and said Dr. Sukhia's words sounded as empty as they were meaningless.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said, he was not going to keep them for 55 minutes as Dr. Sukhia had done in speaking on the amendment. He approved of Mr. Mody's amendment, which was a great improvement on Mr. Kamdar's amendment. It was expressly stated in the report that the appointment should not be looked upon as a precedent. The interpretation put by Dr. Sukhia on Section 55 of the Municipal Act only suited Dr. Sukhia, and not anybody else. The reason why a special officer was asked for was with a view to the continuance of policy. Such an officer had to return to his work after the return of the Commissioner from leave, and it would only cost the Municipality, about Rs. 3,000 extra, and it was worth while spending that amount. He hoped Mr. Kamdar would withdraw his own amendment in favour of Mr. Mody's. The special Engineer was only to be appointed on the execution of big schemes. They were fortunate in having a man of Mr. Mackison's type and it would be a pity if they did not make the fullest use of his fertile imagination, and if he were given time, he would be able to change and improve the City within the next ten years.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the Corporation appeared to be unanimous on the appointment of a Deputy, but the difference was as regards the way of the appointment. He approved of Mr. Mody's amendment if the third paragraph were deleted from it. He did not see any necessity for the appointment of a special officer, for however, small period it might be.

Mr. Mody signified his willingness to delete para. third of his amendment.

Mr. Petit said, he had nothing to say further in view of that.

Mr. Mody, here withdrew para. 3 of his amendment.

Dr. Cursetji said) it was not proper that a post of that nature should be created at this juncture.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was for Mr. Mody's amendment, with para. three deleted.

Mr. Kamdar desired to withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Mody's.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

Mr. Mody's amendment as amended was then passed by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned to 9 p.m. on Wednesday next.

CIVIL SERVICE & EX-SERVICE MEN.

PLACES OF QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

In a press communique dated 7th August 1919, it was stated that a qualifying examination of candidates for Home Civil Service class I, Indian Civil Service and Colonial Civil Service would be held at three or four centres in India on 2nd October 1919. It was now been decided that the examination will be held at the following places:—Quetta, Lahore, Lucknow and Poona.

INDIA'S FREEDOM.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

A special cable to "The Kesari" of Poona from Mr. Kelkar, London, says the annual Conference of the National Socialist Party held at Northampton on 17th August, passed a resolution on Mr. Hyndman's motion, asking the emancipation of India from British domination at an early date in a manner to be peacefully arranged between the representatives of the overwhelming majority of Indians and the people of the United Kingdom.

SECOND LOOTING CASE.

MR. BULAKHIDAS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The first Special Tribunal to-day resumed the hearing of the second looting case. Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas was subjected to cross-examination. He said that he married four times. The first and last wives were alive. He could not identify any of his articles and clothes as they belong to the females. His senior wife managed his house and she lives in the same house with him.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Velinker witness said he did not know whether he was popular or unpopular in the city. Next witness, his puttawalla, described how his house was sacked by the rioters. Witness Nandlal deposed how shelter was given to Bulakhidas and enquiries were made by the rioters for him. Bai Rukshmani his maid-servant identified most of the looted ornaments and articles from Bulakhi's house.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

were no provable injustice, there would still be injustice in denying us the simple measure which can effectively dissipate the fear of injustice. To make the Pillars of Society afraid of honest expression is to strike hard and vitally at Society itself; and any policy with that effect, is infamous, if intended; egregious, if blundered into without design. Such a policy cannot be indifferent to you; or the obvious reply of the masses will be "If nobody care for us, we care for nobody."

Some there are who fear to tell the truth, lest inflamed public opinion be further inflamed. Truth has no such terrors for me, my writing can only soothe the receptive mind. This is exactly the difference between Principle and Prejudice, one has its roots in the subconscious or the unconscious, which never sees the upper air, the other is founded on conscious reasons and stands or falls with those reasons. My whole exhortation stands or falls with my reasons, and to explore with reason lowers the temperature of debate. If you associate yourselves with our demand made in our cool atmosphere, you need apprehend no heats other than of the bureaucracy. The general public will close round its natural leaders, content that powerful influences now stand up for the human aspects of constitutional resistance independent of the purely legal aspects. However the law may define disaffection, judges and statesmen cannot get over the preconception that there can be no punishable disaffection unless the measures resisted approve themselves to the general reason. If an enactment goes beyond this, the administrator does unwisely to invoke it, the trying judge, then, if he be a human judge, dodges the enactment much as Chief Justice Pratt (Lord Camden) obtained the condemnation of General Warrants. This is surely the only practical as well as the human view; if laws are to be interpreted literally, even if fatally for sections of a people, then it becomes both the duty and interest of the people to resist the passage of any law lest there might lurk traps for liberty and happiness. The sensible administrator takes the powers he needs on the assumption that their operation, when against public interest or individual liberty, will be promptly mitigated or annulled. He provides ready machinery for revision. Emergencies may require the abeyance of such machinery, because it retards the prompt operation of emergency measure, but *temporary* machinery (like the Revising Court of ex-Judges) should be substituted to deal with erratic irregular action of the emergency measures, with the same promptitude as the measures themselves. In the absence of such temporary machinery, public duty has to choose between resistance to the enactment of emergency measures (as in the resistance to the Rowlatt Bill) or resistance to the unequal working of those measures (the policy adopted in these Open Letters). It is a public danger when *both* are resorted to. Bureaucracy cannot have it both ways,—they cannot take powers, calling for our confidence in them not to abuse those powers, and at the same time refuse inquiry when the confidence given is shaken. Many acts have shaken that confidence. Why should Sir Michael O'Dwyer have been obdurate against prolonging the Martial Law? Why should the Viceroy have let Sir Sankaran go when his mind and heart must have been for Sir Sankaran against Sir Michael? Why did not the Viceroy go down to Lahore, as Lord Hardinge went down to Cawnpore, when the air became thick with rumours of extraordinary proceedings under Martial Law? What are we to infer from the delay in announcing the promised Revision Commission? Surely, that London insists on a liberal constitution of the Commission and a breadth of reference which Simla is resisting? If so, will you, High Mightinesses, chew your *pan soparí*, when a united word from you may strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State? You know what has happened in England? the abdication by Parliament of its function of keeping the Executive alive to its duties has led to the Resolution of the Labour Party at Southport in favour of Direct Action? If you abdicate your natural land how can you criticise the only course that remains to those who are not, like you, blind leaders of the blind?—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

THE STATUS OF BRITISH INDIANS.

MR. RITCH'S EVIDENCE.

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

In view of the present crisis, and in order to present a correct view of the attitude taken up by the Transvaal Indians, we give from "Indian Opinion" some important extracts from the evidence given by Mr. L. W. Ritch before the Select Committee on Disabilities of Indians in the Transvaal:—

What I am asked to submit is this—that stripped from all camouflage the whole of this thing boils down to a question of status. It was a question of status as far back as 1885; it was a question of status in 1903 when the first Registration Ordinance was introduced in the Transvaal by Lord Milner; was a question of status in 1907 when the first Registration Law was introduced; and similarly in 1908. In 1913 again when the Immigration Act was introduced it was a question of status, and the same again in 1914 when the Indian Relief Act was passed. And also it is equally a question of status in regard to this particular Statute which is at present under discussion, the Gold Law and the Townships Amendment Act, and so I am asked to submit to you that right away from a little beyond 1885 this condition of things, this relegation of these people to a status of undesirables has been protested against in season and out of season by the Indian community. Blue Books are full of it. One has only to turn up Cunningham Green, who was the British Agent in Pretoria. I know that a deputation waited on and that protest after protest was entered into with the Government in Pretoria through his medium. That culminated in the war; at any rate it was one of the pretexts for the war. In 1903 when Lord Milner was Governor, or acted as Governor, this question of registration arose for the first time. The protest was so emphatic that Lord Milner called the the Indian community together and told them that their acceptance of this document—which was not statutory, as there was no legislation—would be a protection of the Indian community and that it would not be enforced by them. The first registration certificate was a little pink document which each Indian carried with him. What these people protested against was this mark of inferiority being imposed upon them, this system of having to carry passes like Kaffirs. Lord Milner told them not to object as the thing would protect them, and he asked them to accept it. I was present myself. . . . .

PROTEST AGAINST INFERIORITY.

I was saying that these people have protested throughout against this stamp of inferiority, and it is that which they are protesting against even to-day. During the war they suspended any agitation at all. They have never lost sight of this 1908 Gold Law. And they determined—I know because I have been in their counsels all the time—that during the war they would in no wise agitate against these things. The Gold Law, sir, was a grievance even in 1914, although it was not made the main grievance. As a matter of fact, the agitation in those days was against the Immigration Restriction Law. The Gold Law has not been so much to the fore. They relied on the Government's assurance that the Law would be ignored and very little attention was directed to it, although it was never lost sight of. Now the war is over and these people have lately been feeling that the time has arrived for the old bar sinister to be removed. I am perhaps using their possibly crude, but none the less very picturesque, language. They have not come to ask how many kicks they are going to get in the future; they feel that there is a feeling abroad that they must submit to more kicks. They have come to say that they have been kicked undeservedly. They stand where they have always stood in their contention that they have never been undesirables, that they are not coolies, and that they do not deserve to be subjected to diferential legislation, and they want these old disabilities to be removed. They have been waiting for a better feeling to be engendered, and now that the war is over they have come forward to ask you to have those disabilities removed. They have proved their merits as British subjects in other parts and here. They have contributed in life and money to the big struggle for liberty, and they now ask that their own liberty and their claim to liberty shall be recognised. They tell you that they do not acquiesce in this proposition that they are undesirables, and they want to have that bar sinister removed. . . . . .

In regard to this question of inter-provincial migration which has been raised, that is a position which has also been acquiesced in though very grudgingly and very reluctantly, as it was felt to impose a considerable hardship. Mr. Gandhi made it clear that as far as this was acquiesced in, it was for the begin, and he expressed the hope that that bar would in due time be removed. In regard to the question of migration from town to town, there was no understanding of any kind arrived at that there should be none. . . . . I am certain of my own knowledge that there was no understanding, nor was there any promise that a trader who was to-day trading in Krugersdorp might not be a trader in Pretoria to-morrow, and might not be a trader at Benoni the day after, or Johannesburg or anywhere else for that matter: In regard to this question of vested rights, it seems to me that one can easily reduce that to an absurdity. One of my Indian friends here has been here for 31 years: Mr. Faucy is a large storekeeper at Vredendorp. Is it to be urged that he may not sell his business in Vredendorp and open another business again? In other words, does it mean the vested right of each individual Indian, or does it mean the actual vested rights, the rights existing at the time of the woes of the Indian community? This is a distinction which appeals to me. Mr. Faucy chooses to go home for six months and chooses to part with his business, intending to come back in six months. Has he deprived himself of the right to carry on business in the Transvaal again? This would cut down and curtail the potential rights of the Indian community. Does it mean that a man who is to-day in a small business is precluded from extending his business operations at all? One can reduce the whole thing to an absolute absurdity. What it was intended to conserve were these rights, the actual and potential rights of the Indian community—their vested rights, that is their rights as human beings. I do not say their rights to hold land, although Mr. Gandhi hoped that that was a statutory limitation of their rights which would be removed. . . .

The *modus operandi* in regard to the Indian companies is simple. Say there are a number of Indians who have business on a number of stands which they have held on monthly tenancy—which, by the way, is very insecure—where a profiteering landlord is continually raising the rent. These Indians decided to form themselves into a company and purchase land. They form themselves into a limited liability company with from two to fifty persons, and they purchase land in the name of the company. These people will put up a building on the stands they have purchased worth a few thousand pounds, whereas before there was a tinshanty, or rubbishy little place there. They will pay for the building material, they will pay for the work that is done, and they will increase the revenue of the country. . . . . This sole object of the registration was to enable the man to acquire a place to carry on his trade. Not all the companies, however, have been formed for that purpose; there are also companies which have been held for charitable purposes, companies formed by the Mahomedan and by the Hindu community. Quite a few of these charitable companies have been formed and incorporated and the objects of a number of these are educational. Still, the great majority of the companies have been incorporated for trading purposes. I would like to add this—I should wish very earnestly to ask the Committee to try and meet the appeal of these people here that no further disabilities shall be imposed and that these existing disabilities, this mark of inferiority, this bar sinister shall not be perpetuated. They have come to ask you not by Statute to affirm what they have protested to for years, and they have asked me to submit to you that to-day is not the opportune moment to go further and impose any further disabilities. At Krugersdorp a controversy is being stirred up. This is only an appeal to prevent further unrest and to prevent steps being taken to stir up and impose further disabilities on the Indian community. They will say, "we Indians are still regarded as undesirables, but we cannot submit to be regarded any longer as outcasts."

COMPROMISE—A TEMPORARY AFFAIR.

. . . . . What is the harm and what is the wrong if the Indians opened up fresh businesses and registered companies? I personally do not admit that the Indians have in any way broken away from their promises, and in regard to your contention that the agreement with Mr. Gandhi meant that no fresh business should be opened, I deny the right of anyone to mortgage the future of the children, and that is what it would have amounted to if such an agreement had been made. The mere fact that you may agree on a adisability being imposed, does not give you the right to say that that disability shall remain for all time. I say that the compromise which was arrived at was a purely temporary affair. I question whether you have any right to bind the future generation by what the present generation does.

The main object of the petition which has been presented is to safeguard the interests of the trading community, that is to say, the interests not merely of the man who to-day happens to have a shop, but who may wish to have one to-morrow. . . . . You ask me why, if Indian companies are allowed to hold land, you should not wipe the whole law out. I may say that I have been asked to offer that an alternative remedy. . . . . We have no new legislation in mind, but we were afraid that the Indians might be ousted with some kind of compensation. I do not know how it would be paid, but we are afraid that the Indians might be kicked out of their places. If Parliament were to step in and prevent Indian companies from being registered, it would be one of the kicks. It would be amending the Law of 1885, which, as a matter of fact, has alway been a thorn in the flesh of the Indian, because it has the first mark of his inferiority. We understood that there was a prospect of that Law being amended and that would constitute a reaffirmation of the old doctrine that these people were undesirables.

PUNJAB AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

tions were always observed. Gentlemen, it is an open secret that the depressed classes were the recruiting field for missionaries for proselytism: and even though a good deal of money had been spent by missionaries in the education and betterment of the depressed classes, the recent election to the Madras Legislative Council will prove that non-Brahmans with sustained efforts can really secure more than adequate representation and it gives the lie direct to the theory that without communal electorates the non-Brahmans will be placed at a disadvantage. The proposal of the Government of India to earmark one seat of each district for non-Brahmanas is what I myself advocated to the Franchise Committee as a palliative to the immensely excited state of anti-Brahmana campaign. The said proposal must necessarily more than meet the situation. So, to suggest that, if responsible government is conceded, the higher caste Hindus and Brahmans would combine and oppress the backward communities, is a gross libel and a malicious statement, is entirely and hardly justifiable. I know as a matter of fact that not long ago a certain responsible official advised a whole community labouring under a social disadvantage to embrace Christianity and have their disability thus removed.

VADOD WIRE-CUTTING CASE.

DAIRY WATCHMAN'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The second special tribunal reassembling this morning Mr. Koyaji proceeded to examine witness Jora Bunji a watchman at Vadod who deposed that he kept watch over a Government dairy in charge of a Panjabi Havaldar. On the night of the wire cutting Ismal Jeeva, 17, in conjunction with Nos. 5, 6 met him at the Paravadi meeting where they asked him to destroy the dairy. He did not agree to the proposal and went to the dairy where he saw accused Nos. 8, 24 accompanied by some 5 or 6 boys with intent to destroy the dairy. He said he would not allow them to destroy it as it was his duty as a watchman to guard it. On this Nos. 8 and 24 and the boys went away towards the tank side where he followed them. He saw there Nos. 1, 2, 6, 17, 19, 16, 23, 21, 3, 14 armed with sticks, dharias and axes. Accused No. 1 said that if he did not accompany them to cut wires, he and other watchmen would be turned out from service. On such threats he was obliged to go with them, where he saw Aja Tulsi and Babar Lahar climbing up the ladder fixed to the telegraph-post and cutting wires: In cross-examination he admitted that he got convicted for stealing sandal wood from the field of accused No. 6.

Bhaiji Tar was the next witness examined who deposed that he was a watchman near the big tank and from his Naka he saw a big crowd passing towards the rail-side armed with hammers, axes and sticks and dharias.

Mana Bapu another watchman of Vadod at the Naka nearest the tank was next examined He said he had only recognised Nos. 1, 5, 19, 25 in the crowd going from the village side towards the rails. He did not ask them why they were going that way that night, nor had the circumstance of their going together struck him as curious. He deposed that Bhaiji Tar the preceding witness was his uncle.

The Court will visit the scene of offence on Monday.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COMING SESSION LIKELY TO BE PROLONGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 25.

It is understood that the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council will be a prolonged one, as in addition to a heavy official programme the Government have received notice of a large number of resolutions from non-official members. These are now under examination in the Legislative Department. The following are the provisional dates of meetings:—3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th. These dates will be modified if necessary.

INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

DELIMITATION STARTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 25.

A press communique says that the Boundary Commission started the delimitation of Indo-Afghan Frontier in the sector west of the Khyber on the 23rd. General Ghulam Nabi has arrived in Dakka in connection with the Commission.

A MARRIAGE FRAUD.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, Aug. 24.

Judgment has been delivered by the Surat Divisional Magistrate in the case of breach of trust against Laloo Harjiwan of Harni who cheated Jivanlal Tulja Ram of the Khapatia Chakla, Surat, out of Rs. 4,000 by arranging a marriage alliance with a girl belonging to a community other than Nodh Adalja. Laloo was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 100. Chiman Laxmishanker was fined Rs. 500 and imprisonment till the rising of the court, while a third accused has decamped.

S.S. CITY OF CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The s.s. City of Calcutta, with Captain Rigby in command, arrived here on Saturday last. The vessel was handed over to the Government in 1914, and has since been engaged in carrying troops from Bombay. She was also for some time used as a transport for American troops. On her present voyage she brought out one hundred sixty-seven passengers from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 18th ultimo. Most of the passengers were for Bombay and Colombo. There were forty-one officers and five hundred troops for Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners notify that levy of all war surcharges will be discontinued from 1st September.

* * * *

A Rangoon message says:—Appointments to the Subordinate Civil Service will continue to be made by the Selection Board from Bachelors of Arts or Science, as during the past four years.

* * * *

Mr. Day and Mr. Bathurst, representatives of the Ministry of Labour, left Simla on the 25th instant, for a tour in India. They will interview officers and men on the question of their re-employment in civil life after release from Army Service.

VAGARIES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

RESENTMENT AGAINST UNEQUAL TREATMENT.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, in Hirabag, a public meeting was held to protest against the vagaries of the Bombay Municipal Water Department. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

Mr. Baptista said:—We have assembled here to ventilate our grievances against one branch of the Municipal administration. There are three branches which affected the health of the city. The Health Department, the Drainage Department and the Water Department. It is difficult to determine which is more important of those three; but there is no doubt that the Health Officer without an efficient water system and drainage system would be like doctors without drugs, or drugs without doctors, whoever be more important. Of the Engineering branches the more important is Water and Drainage, yet under our Municipal system the Executive Engineer dealt with roads and houses while these important branches are left to officers of inferior status and pay. The fact is that for the post of the Executive Engineer the Corporation looks out for an all-round man, but what we want is experts of the first quality to formulate a comprehensive scheme to meet the requirements of Bombay for 50 years to come in drains and water supply. Patchwork is prejudicial. When Mr. Murzban retired realizing the importance of an expert Water Engineer I endeavoured to press the claims of one of the applicants for the post, who possessed exceptional qualifications regarding water works and designs; but the Commissioner recommended Mr. Hall. We had a terrific struggle and nearly won. But the leaders supported the Commissioner and the result was an Executive Engineer who proved a failure, and a water service which like Achilles' wrath, is the direful spring of woes unnumbered. Once we appointed a mere Inspector of Waste Prevention as Water Engineer. Such is the conception of the importance of the water supply.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

On the present occasion I will, of course, confine myself to the Water Department. The water works of Bombay illustrate the transformation of Bombay from a group of villages into the *urbs prima in Indis*. Originally it consisted of wells and tanks as we perceive in modern villages with women as the water mains of distribution. One of the marvels of Bombay was the graceful feminine figures walking with stately dignity with heavy *Handas* on their heads containing four gallons each. This was hard work worse than hard labour in the house of correction. But it had one virtue. It created the habit of using water economically. It further classified water for drinking purposes and domestic purposes. The amazing feature is that a city of seven lakhs could exist on wells and tanks! Evidently Bombay unlike Scotland did not drink deep at the Pairean spring. In Scotland they do not drink much water. They drink much whisky. But in Bombay we cannot get much whisky except at the Yacht Club. But mill-hands get some champagne sometimes according to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney. However in 1861 the Vehar Lake was ready to supply 7 million gallons a day through a 32 in. main to seven lacs of people at the rate of 10 gallons per head. The authorities claimed that this gave constant supply at high pressure. This was "Claim A" like Mr. DeSouza's new horse on the race-course. But soon people complained of the intermittent supply and clamoured for more water. This was furnished in 1879 by the Tulsi Lake which poured 3½ millions through a 24 in. main augmenting the average to 14 gallons per head. This restored constant supply at high pressure. This is "Claim B." But again the air was rent with loud lamentations against the intermittent and inadequate supply. From 1861 to 1886 the population rose from 7 to 8 lakhs only, whereas the water supply increased by 50 per cent. from 7 to 10½ millions; and yet there was scarcity of water. In 1886 the Vehar main was duplicated—rather a 24in. main was laid bringing 3½ millions per diem. This raised the average to 17½ gallons per head. They say this restored constant supply at high pressure. This is "Claim C." But again there was a cry for more water and against intermittent supply. Cries follow claims in quick succession. In 1861 the water revenue was Rs. 45,000. In 1886 it rose to Rs. 7,75,000. Any fool could see that pipe water was displacing well water, but nobody endeavoured to determine the minimum quantity per head required for health purposes; and nobody tried to ascertain what quantity was actually obtained from wells and tanks. Everybody could tell that 17½ millions per head was insufficient. At last the Civic fathers under the guidance of Dr. Blaney took up the matter earnestly. The result was the Tansa Scheme—one of the grandest water works in the world. But before it could be completed the Pawai Lake was hurriedly extemporised in 1891 to avert an impending water famine. It was used only for a year as the Tansa supply began in 1892. The Pawai water has been condemned as unpotable several times. It has been described as "white elephant." But it appears history is repeating itself. The Corporation has sanctioned 8½ lacs of rupees for filtering the contents of the Pawai cesspool before the triplication of Tansa is undertaken. This seems to me to be trifling with the health and life of the people of Bombay. The only use the Pawai water is good for is to supply Mills with water if this be feasible. Otherwise I say, let sleeping elephants lie.

THE TANSA SCHEME.

The Tansa scheme was magnificent in design but myopic in execution. It is an axiom of Municipal engineering that it is more economical to make the works serve a population of at least 50 per cent. over the present population. In 1892 the population was 822,000. The works ought to have provided for a population of 12,33,000, but it did not. The dam was designed by Rawkins to give the Tansa Lake a capacity of 33,500 million gallons; but it was built to contain 18,600 only. The cost of the extra height of 15 feet would not have exceeded a lac, as its cubic contents would have about 2 per cent. of the dam built at a cost of 35 lakhs. When the duplication was in contemplation, I questioned Mr. Smith, the present Engineer, whether it would not be economical to raise it to its full height instead of the proposed 8 feet only but with an economic conscience that disarmed and silenced me he replied that it would mean spending 3 lakhs of rupees 25 years before it was required. But behold to and, within a year of its construction it is proposed to raise it to its full height. It will now probably cost 6 or 7 lakhs. So this small piece of work will cost ten times more than it would cost originally.

Although the capacity of the lake is equivalent to a supply of 98 million gallons a day, the available quantity after providing for a head of 5 feet and absorbtion and evaporation could yield 72 million gallons a day. But the Duct was built with a capacity of 40 million gallons only and the 48in mains could convey only 18 milions—really 17½ millions. This is said to have again restored constant supply at high pressure. This is *claim No. 4*. We are told that already in 1888 before the Tansa works were completed in 1892, W. Tomlinson had warned the Commissioner that the constant supply would cease in 1899 unless the Tansa supply was enlarged. I do not know if this warning and prophecy was conveyed to the Corporation, but it demonstrates the short-sightedness of looking only seven years ahead. As a matter of fact long before 1899 there was a loud water cry against the *intermittent supply*. Every Sanitarian knows the risk the city runs from and the danger of pollution and even sewage contamination springing from intermittent supply. Is it surprising that Mr. Santo Crisp rebuked all concerned by exhorting them to formulate a comprehensive scheme of water service. Dr. Katrak pressed for the duplication of the Tansa main some time in 1906 or 1907. A few of us supported him. The stalwarts demurred. They suggested Pawai, the refuge of sinners. They suggested the prevention of waste. The *moribund Waste Prevention staff* was revived. A special detective was imported from England. He found that waste ranged from 10 to 50 per cent. of the consumption per hour in various wards. He claimed to have reduced it in four years to 4 to 12 per cent. But with the growth of population, and the crusade against wells by the Health Officer conditions became exasperating. The Municipal Commissioner manifested his appreciation by appointing this water detective a water engineer to the horror of Mr. Hall the Executive Engineer. On his resignation Mr. Bhada became acting Water Engineer. He said to me that even the duplication of the Tansa Main will not give constant supply, but I am not sure whether he said so in his report. However, no action was taken on his report as the Corporation preferred to await the report of a specially qualified Engineer for whose employment even the Municipal Act was amended. Then came Mr. Smith the present Water Engineer. He reported in August 1911 that the duplication of the Main and the raising of the Dam by 8 feet would give a constant supply at high pressure for 25 years till 1936. But like his predecessor he warned and prophesied that after 1936 the demand would exceed the supply and intermittent supply will have again to be resorted to or works constructed to bring in a still further increase from Tansa." (Vide para 43 of Mr. Smith's Report of 14 August 1911). *What a false prophet!* Within six months of the duplication of the main the Commissioner confesses "that the average rate of demand was in excess of the daily supply." The result is intermittent supply with all the risk of contamination. It is absurd to talk of this as constant supply but not at high pressure. We have had constant supply of that mock kind for 55 years. But if the genuine kind we have not seen for more than 5 years out of the 55 from 1861 to 1916. We now hear of waste "due to the habit acquired when the supply was intermittent." These excuses will not do. In England the Engineer who served the City in this fashion would have to seek fresh fields and pastures now. Our civic fathers are more indulgent at the expense of the fellow citizens' health and comfort. We ought to have some provision for the impeachment of blunderers where public health is endangered. We hear of other excuses viz. the growth of the population and the trade demand; but this did not exist in June 1916. The growth of the population is absurdly overstated at 1,200,000. At the anticipated rate of 10,000 per annum from 1911 this object to be in 1919—10,50,000. The population cannot be much over 11 lakhs. The increase is temporary due to famine and high prices. I doubt very much that the census of 1921 will record much over 11 lakhs. The trade demand in 1917 was reported to stand at 10,500,000. This is 3,500,000, more than was anticipated in 25 years. So much the worse for the Engineer who could not foresee this. If the demand is greater than the supply, it follows as warned and prophesied that the supply must be intermittent unless the supply is enlarged. This is the fundamental fact. All else is camouflage. But the demand is attributed to waste "due to the habit acquired when the supply was intermittent." This is one of the fruits of a bad system. But what is the waste! It is useless to make general charges. We know from experience we do not get enough water for use, much less for abuse or waste. But let me invite your attention to the revelations of the report that formed Item No. 26 of the September Agenda for 1917. It appears that history is again repeating itself.

SUPPLY FROM TANSA.

When the Tansa supply was opened in 1892 we were assured that the supply was 38 gallons per head; but in 1911 Mr. Smith placed it "Somewhere in the region of 18½ gallons" which would be reduced to "14½ gallons per head" by 1915 outside A Ward; but I fear it is worse now. Mr. Smith in his report proposed to give "a very liberal supply" of 25 gallons to 80 per cent. of the people residing in one-room tenements and 50 gallons to the rest. As there are no locations for the poor or chawl population this could not be achieved by reducing the size of the water connections to that they could get only a limited supply. Now from this report it is clear that if the rich get no more than 50 gallongs per head the poor in the B. and E Wards would get less than 15½ gallons and in the F and G Wards less than 11 gallons per head. But we know from the same report that the rich in the C and D (South) wards get 150 gallons and in the A Ward 246 gallons if the poor got their full measure of 25 gallons. The fate of those in B E F an G Wards is plain if the rich get anything like they get in the A C and D Wards. But the calculation is based upon a population of 929,000 stated in the Report of 1917. What it must be if the population be really 1,200,000 as claimed for you can imagine. Is there any reason for doubting the genuineness of the grievance. Is there any room for waste? It is worse now than in 1861 without the wells and tanks. The inequality of the supply is another remarkable feature. In the A Ward the average supply is 108 gallons where as in the B E F and G Wards it is admittedly from 19 to 20 gallons per head. I suppose it is au revoir but not good bye to 25 gallons and constant supply. In these wards it affects over 52 per cent. of the whole population of the city. B D (North) E F and G Wards with 616,000 get 12 million gallons whereas A D (South) and C Wards yet 22 *millions with half this number viz.* 313,000. There is something rotten in this distribution. An Engineer who cannot show better results cannot command the confidence of the citizens of Bombay. This inequality is aggravated by the limited hours of supply at full pressure. It naturally follows that the demand must be maximum if the supply is limited for a few hours at any reasonable pressure. This system prevents water reaching the higher floors. If the supply is not equal to the demand the pressure will naturally fall; and in this respect the report about maximum and minimum demand is important. It is stated that "about 33 millions gallons of the daily supply of 50 million gallons is taken during the six hours of maximum demand and about 40 million gallons during the 8 hours of maximum demand." This is inconsistent with the Commissioner's report of 2nd November, 1916, "that the draught on the reservoirs continued at a fairly uniform rate throughout the 24 hours of the day." It seems incredible but there it is. But 33 millions in six hours means an outlet capacity of 140 millions gallons a day. I have not heard that such is the capacity of our outlets and mains from the lakes put together or the distribution mains. But assuming such is the outlet capacity, the Reservoirs even if quite full at first would be exhausted in three days under this maximum demand, and therefore there would be no water stored if the demand, exceeds the supply. There would be no time to fill the reservoirs. And in this connection one wonders how the proposed Ghat Kopal and Golanji Reservoir is going to be filled up to retain 10 days' supply equivalent to the Pavai lake.

CONSTANT SUPPLY TO HOUSES.

There are many points to which I could advert; but I do not propose to detain any any longer. I should like to say something about constant supply to houses. The Corporation has decided to do so only for houses 70 feet high. This is manifestly absurda without regard to situation. As the supply is by gravitation there could be no water available on ground floor, where that floor is above the water level in the Reservoir, assuming the supply is equal to demand and the distribution mains are large enough. On the other hand water can reach at any lower level if the supply is sufficient. "Malabar Hill is 140 feet above Bombay" I suppose above sea level or Town Hall datas. "Bhandarwada Reservoir No. 1 is only 75 feet and No. 2 Reservoir is only 60 feet above Bombay." Now if these two are connected water will not rise in any pipe above the highest level of Bhandarwada. But if not connected Malabar Hill could supply all houses not more than 140 feet above sea level. Some intelligent method is required for giving Bombay the benefit of the high Malabar Hill Reservoir. Bombay is not all at the sea level. We must therefore have a survey so that it is possible for the Executive Engineer in passing the plans to say to what height the water could rise under normal conditions without pumping engines. There are several other problems connected with this water supply. I think it would be a blunder to go on in this piecemeal fashion and provide for the triplication of the main and soon after that for the quadruplication. We want an expert to advise us what is the best and cheapest method of utilising the Tansa Lake supply to its fullest capacity and whether this would suffice for the growth of the city and its suburbs. The city and the suburbs is really one problem. Sooner or later the whole of Salsette will be included in the Municipal limits of Bombay. The sooner the better for proper development and housing problem. We also want expert advice on the adequacy of the distribution mains and the best way to ensure equality of distribution.

I request the reporters to take the trouble of publishing my remarks fully so that those who are not present here may take advantage of them.

CONDEMNATION OF INEFFICIENCY OF DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay record their emphatic condemnation of the inefficiency of the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality and recommend to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the employment of a firm of Water Engineers of highest standing for the following purposes:—

(Continued on page 10.)

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co.

EMPIRE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(Established 1891)

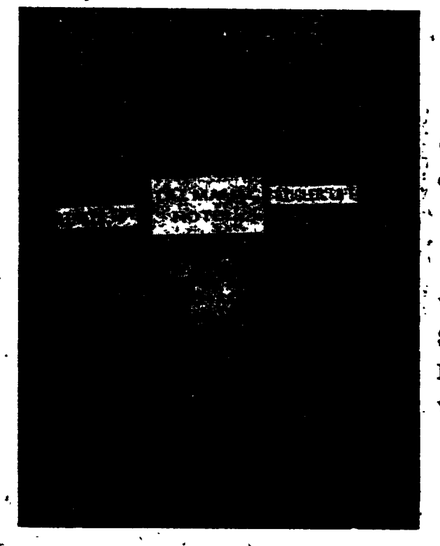
Telephone No. 595.

Telegrams: "EASTLIGHT"

Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" Lifts.

Contractors for Complete Schemes for Lighting and Power on the latest and Best system.



Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts supplied, erected and maintained.

All Electrical Machines, Pumps, Fittings, Ceiling and Desk Fans, Lamps and Accessories kept in large stocks.

All sizes of Electrical V.I.R. Wires and Cables, Soft and Hard Drawn Bare Copper Wires always in stock.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts erected at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL in year 1900.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"OLIVINE"?

Why use adulterated ghee, when you can obtain a highly refined,

ABSOLUTELY PURE

vegetable cooking oil?

"OLIVINE"

has been chemically certified to be wholesome and pure.

Try it—Obtainable wholesale from:—

McDowell & Co., Ltd.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort

BOMBAY.

MARK PLEASE

SILKS for Ladies

China Silks for Summer Suitings

AND

Presentation Articles

AT

EMPIRE TRADING Co.

308, HORNBY ROAD, opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay.)

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VARNISH UNDER BRISK RUBBING WITH ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

154, Jama Masjid, Market,

BOMBAY No. 2.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List free on Application.

ÁB-I-HAYAT

Is the True Elixir of life, Vitality and Health.

"AB-I-HAYAT" is not an ordinary and quack medicine.

It is the result of years' research in medical science and it positively cures all diseases such as

Acidity	Liver troubles
Bleeding	Malaria
Cholera	Nausea
Constipation	Otorrhœa
Diarrhœa	Pneumonia
Dyspepsia	Pulmonary troubles
Earache	Quartan
Flatulence	Quinsy
Fevers	Rheumatism
Gout	Ringworm
Heartburn	Sciatica
Indigestion	Scarlet Fever
Insomnia	Tuberculosis
Joint troubles	Toothache
Jaundice	Ulcers
Kidney diseases	Vomitting
Lumbago	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

Ab-i-Hayat saves time, money and anxiety. Keep one phial always with you and it will help you in case of emergency and should be kept in every pocket and in every household at all times and all places.

VOICES OF THE RESPECTABLE PERSONS.

The Hon'ble Chandra Cahur Singh of Chandapur State, Member of U. P. Provincial Council.

Please send 40 bottles more. Your Ab-i-Hayat is really a wonderful medicine for all sorts of human diseases.

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand, Lieut.-Colonel, Raja of Lambagadu State, late Member, Punjab Provincial Council.

I am glad to say your Ab-i-Hayat produced an excellent result and gave an instantaneous relief in different complaints to hundreds of patients. Kindly send one dozen bottles more.

Dr. I. R. C P. and S. Civil Surgeon, Burma.

I find your oil very useful, please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

W. N. Ludlam, Esq., Supdt. of Police, Gujrat District.

I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as Rheumatism is concerned.

A. G. Fitzlimons. Esq, Executive Engineer. P.W.D., Vellour.

Please send me V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.

J. G. Thomas, Esq. E. I. Railway, Allahabad.

In a recent and most serious case of Pneumonia in my nine months' old child, I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.

The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

Khan Bahadur, Moulvi Nihalaud-din Ahmed, 1st Grade Collector, Unao.

Your Ab-i-Hayat is a wonderful discovery in the world, it should be kept in every pocket, every home, at all times and places.

J. O. Joyce, Esq, Supdt, P. W. D. Workshop, Trivandrum.

I got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

Price Rs. 2 only per phial.—Sample annas 8 only.

The Manager, Ab-I-Hayat Pharmacy, No. B.

Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Buildings, Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Post Office, Pindi Bha-ud-Din (Punjab).

STOP!

Won't you help us in the removal? Very shortly we are shifting from our present premises and as our stock is very cumbersome we are selling it off at great sacrifice.

SILK, STOCKINGS, KERCHIEFS, CURIOS. COME TO OUR **SALE** and BUY at YOUR PRICES. KIMONAS CHINA CUPS, etc., etc.

From **20th WEDNESDAY** To **28th THURSDAY** **ONLY**

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

Next to NATIONAL BANK
Fort BOMBAY

G. B. 209.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....(30-7-19) Rs. 27,46,600
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000. WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 28, Grey Street Calcutta.

VAGARIES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from page 9.)

(i) To invite, select and recommend to the Corporation the best tenders for further constructional works contemplated by the Corporation for increasing the water supply of Bombay.

(ii) To examine, report upon and recommend measures for ensuring an effective distribution of water in the city.

(iii) To advise upon the desirability of dividing the Water Department into two separate branches, viz., (a) Constructional branch and (b) Maintenance and supply branch.

(iv) To formulate a definite and comprehensive policy for the development of the water supply in accordance with Mr. Santo Crimp's advice, namely:

"What I desire to impress upon the Corporation is the necessity for forming a definite and comprehensive policy for the future development of water supply. It is not conducive to efficiency or economy to relieve the necessities of parts of the city as they arise in a piecemeal and inharmonious manner."

(v) To advise whether the dam ought not to have been raised when the duplication of Tansa was undertaken after drawing his attention to the reply given by the present Hydraulic Engineer to Mr. Baptista's query, namely:

"Is it not better that in raising the dam we should go up to the topmost point so as to save expense later?"

The present Water Engineer replied:—"It is proposed to raise the dam 8 feet only. This will suffice to give 40 million gallons a day (even after allowances are made for deficient rainfall for three years). If the dam is raised to the full height we should have to spend three lakhs more and interest in respect of that amount 25 years before it is necessary."

(vi) To advise upon the knowledge and qualifications requisite to make a thoroughly capable Water Engineer for a city like Bombay.

In moving the resolution Mr. Mehta said it was an irony that they should be called upon to protest against the supply of water, one of the essentials of life. Light, air and water were the three necessaries of life. There was some excuse for air and light owing to the scarcity of houses. But there was no reason why people should suffer drought owing to the irregular or no supply of water which was a daily necessity. He said they had been really proud of their Municipality; but now he found that they were mistaken to think that their Municipality was the first in India; they were wrong to be proud of a Municipality which could not supply water, an essential of life.

Continuing, he said in his office in the Fort, he got water for 24 hours of the day, but in his residence at Chowpatty he got no water. He said he got water in the Fort not because he was a friend of the Municipality, but because the fathers of the Corporation, the demi-gods, were living in the Fort. He was afraid lest the people here should follow the same ways as the people in England would do to get their sufferings mitigated. He said their last resort would be to stand on the public roads to stop the Corporators' cars till they promised to redress the sufferings of the people.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. G. B. Vaidya and supported by Mr. Ranjit, was unanimously passed.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni then moved the following resolution:—

(a) That this meeting expresses its indignation at the summary and unsatisfactory manner in which the complaints of the citizens of Bombay are dealt with by the Water Department, and its resentment for the unequal treatment they receive at the hands of it.

(b) That this meeting further recommends the employment of a better class of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

INDISCIPLINE OF CORPORATION.

Mr. Kulkarni said that there might be a great deal of surprise to find a small audience that evening. But he was not at all surprised at that as he knew the reason why too many people did not take part. The reason why they did not come, was that most of the people had lost all faith in the Corporation, not only in the working of the Corporation, but in several other matters. He said every indiscipline of the Corporation was due to its unextended franchisement. Among the citizens, there were some who said the Corporation was theirs, while there were others who said the Corporation was not theirs. The poorer people who never had the chance of giving a vote always, thought that the Corporation was not theirs. In Foras Road, hundreds of people washed their clothes and utensils and took bath at a fountain on the public road. That would show what adequate supply of water they were getting in the buildings. Their complaints, their appeals, would fall on deaf ears; because they were not paying tax. The Corporation always attended to the complaints which came from big landlords. The complaints of small landlords who, the Corporation thought, were not much troublesome to them, met the same fate with tenants.

Continuing, Mr. Kulkarni said that the indiscipline was also due to the fact that electorates about whom newspapers had written highly, did not care to discharge their duty honestly after they had been elected.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. S. V. Lalit and supported by Mr. Bhave, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Parelkar then moved:—

"That the Chairman be requested to forward copies of these Resolutions to the Corporation of Bombay for requisite action and to H. E. the Governor in Council for information."

Mr. Navalkar seconded the resolution.

Mr. Mahomedali Abdulkader in supporting the resolution, explained how the poor people in the city suffered on account of the negligence of the Water Department. He said, the Corporation was not to blame for that; but the Corporators who used to go to the Corporation Hall only for enjoying tea and coffee there and any way to have their names in the press-reporters' note-books, could never escape the blame.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER.

Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.

SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public have during the last 8 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 10 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

FREE BOOKLET

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

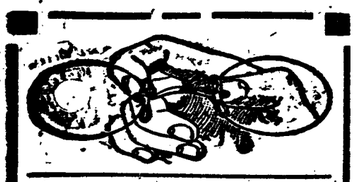
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

HOMJEE SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.



The Madelaine

SEMI-RIMLESS PINCE-NEZ

Combines all the advantages of actual Rimless Glasses with the addition of extra strength and protection from breakage.

The lenses are held in position by slender, almost invisible metal bands, sunk in the edges of the lenses.

They possess all the elegance of Rimless without their fragile character

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

PLEASE READ THIS.

A BOON TO MOFFUSIL

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

If you really want the best Watches at the cheapest rates then don't lose this opportunity, book your order to-day and you will get them at your house without any trouble. They are very strong, durable and brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial is earnestly solicited. Nickel Silver Watch. Price Rs 4-14-0, now sold for Rs. 4-15-0. Superior Maharani Watch, price Rs. 17, now sold for Rs. 8-8-0. Best Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 16, now sold for Rs. 8, Lady's size Silver Watch, price Rs. 18, now offered for Rs. 9. Fancy Gold Gilt Open Face Watch, price Rs. 20, now and for Rs. 10. Gold Gilt Hunting Watch, price Rs. 24, now sold for Rs. 12. Strong and reliable Eight-day Pocket Watch, price Rs. 26, now sold for Rs. 13. Eight-days' Wrist Watch, with leather strap price Rs. 40, now offered for Rs. 20. *Radium Pocket Watch* Price Rs. 30, now sold for Rs. 15, same *Wrist Watch* with leather Rs. 28, now sold for Rs. 14, purchaser of every pocket watch will get one fancy chain and purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

THE CENTURY WATCH AGENCY,

45, Madan Mittra Lane (B) CALCUTTA.

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

Head Office—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established 1910. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000 (FOUR LAKHS).

Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."

Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

For Particulars apply to

MANAGING AGENTS,

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

One Suit Complete.

Price Rs. 7 per piece

OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.

Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.

Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.

A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—GOOD LUCK COMPANY Benares City

GOVERNOR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

MATERIALISM VS. SPIRITUALISM.

"The Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

I speak as one standing high on the watch-tower, and know that the need of the land is not material. It is spiritual. Get the spiritual, and the material will follow. The wounds of the world are bleeding, and material things will not heal them. That is why I hail any movement which spreads the great spirit of brotherhood. The one need of England and France to-day is the healing and brotherhood of the Cross.

—Mr. Lloyd George.

Distrust theories, distrust phrases. The bigger sounding, the finer sounding a phrase, the less likely is it to have any concrete meaning. Find out about people, what they eat, what they drink, how they are housed, what masters feel about men and men feel about masters. Don't worry about general principles. Leave them to the schools. Keep away from metaphysics and study psychology. . . . Believe me—though the bookmen whose living is bounded by the covers of their books, may call me a Philistine—that James Watt did more to make Britain what she is than Burke, Carlyle or Mill.

—Sir George Lloyd.

We are indebted for the first quotation at the head of this article to "New India" of Madras. It is taken from a speech which the Prime Minister made recently at a meeting of the National Brotherhood movement. The second quotation is from the address which Sir George Lloyd delivered in his capacity as Chancellor of the Bombay University at the annual Convocation on Wednesday. The admonition of the illustrious Nazarene to his disciples to take no thought of what they should eat or what they should drink, or wherewith they should be clothed, was never applicable to nations and is utterly inapplicable to modern nations. Unless they give a great deal of thought to these matters, they may find themselves in these days of ruthless exploitation of weaker and dependant races; without food, drink and clothing. Sir George Lloyd, therefore, did well in calling attention to the necessity of increased production of all kinds in this country. The first and chief aim of our producers should be to supply the home market and not to hanker after foreign markets. There is scope enough and to spare in India itself for all the capital, skill and enterprise of our industrial, technical and commercial magnates. Without a mercantile marine of any considerable magnitude and a naval force to protect it, Indian commerce in the past brought so much wealth to the country as to make it the coveted prize of Europe and Asia. The conditions which made this possible still remain. We have not, like England, to depend for our food on foreign agriculture, and to produce articles for export in order to pay for our food. With a fiscal policy framed in the national interests of the country, and not in those of other countries including, before the war, Germany, India can be raised to a position of diffused prosperity, contentment and security. Sir George Lloyd, it is known, is whole-heartedly in favour of the policy of making the home market secure for Indian producers. If it were not so, it would be idle to tell young men to undertake productive industries. Foreign trade on a large scale is only possible now-a-days to nations which are prepared to fight for it. India in all her long history was never an aggressor. She cannot be one now. The genius of her people is pacific. Moreover, as pointed out above, there is no need for us to exploit foreign markets if our own home market is assured to us.

The disquisition about sea-power which occupied the larger part of his Excellency's address was not, perhaps, particularly relevant to the occasion. It had not the merit even of being new, for Lord Sydenham had travelled over nearly the same ground in one of his Convocation addresses when he was Chancellor. In order to appreciate the invaluable services of the British Navy during the present war, it is not necessary to accept the theory that its *raison d'etre* was the foundation and is the safety of the Indian Empire. A doctrine such as that demands careful scrutiny. British rule in India was the outcome of many causes, the chief of which was the political weakness of this country. Sea-power could have been of no use if there was statesmanship in India, as it was of no use, in the absence of statesmanship in England, in preventing the loss at about the same time of her American Colonies. Someone said that the war between Japan and Russia, was a contest between a whale and an elephant. Russia lost, it is true, but that was because the elephant ventured into the habitat of the whale and, moreover, was suffering from severe intestinal disorders. If she had kept to her natural frontiers, and not hankered after the sea where she was powerless, she would have been invulnerable. A great land empire has nothing to fear from a sea-power so long as it does not seek to transgress its limits. Further, it is yet difficult to estimate the possible effect of the development of aerial locomotion on sea-power as well as land-power. The eagle has a natural advantage over the elephant and the whale. It is not sea-power or land-power or air-power that makes a nation great, but the character and capacity of its people. Without character and capacity, nations decline, in spite of armies and navies. It is the supreme task of the statesman to evolve character and capacity in a people. We are all proud of the achievements past and present of the British navy, but seamanship is no substitute for statesmanship. It is an exaggeration to claim for it the results of statesmanship. His Excellency's observations lend themselves to such a misconstruction especially now when India asks England to approach Indian problems in the traditional spirit of British statesmanship which calls them forth in a people are spiritual not material. That should be the central truth taught in Universities, and inculcated in Chancellors' addresses on young graduates. That is the great truth enshrined in Mr. Lloyd George's words which we have placed at the head of this article. With great respect to Sir George Lloyd, we demur to the exhortation to distrust theories. That itself is, after all, a theory. To see the facts, except such as lie beyond the apprehension of our physical senses (how few and trivial are these!) you must have a theory. As for fine phrases, if a fact has to be expressed, we confess we would rather it was expressed in a fine phrase than in a crude one. Crudity is not truth. Milton and Burke must always command reverence in Universities not only because they are great thinkers, but also because they are majestic writers. Sir George himself is not insensible to fine phrase as is evident from the notable lines with which he has interspersed his address. We suspect that his Excellency's "philistinism" is no more than a momentary revulsion from the vagueness and vacuity of much in his Indian environment. However that may be, we cannot allow his sweeping condemnation of general principles and metaphysics without a protest. General principles, as a distinguished English writer points out, are the most practical forces of life. "They warp our judgment of *all* facts, if they are false; they inform our judgment if they are true; they rule our lives consciously or unconsciously in either case." For us in India metaphysics is as the breath of our nostrils. In our opinion, this love of metaphysics is what has kept India alive amidst the vicissitudes of her history. The wonderful resilience of the Indian temperament, its power of rapid recuperation after disaster, is due to its love of metaphysics. This is no mere theory. His Excellency told us that wars will occur so long as "we carry in our blood the traces of the primal brute force from which we sprang." But India never believed in this theory of the origin of man from primal brute force. In fact, she never believed in a primal brute force. Her great sages taught that the primal force is divine and that it is the soul of man.

There is an inmost centre in us all,
Where truth abides in fulness; and around
Wall upon wall, the gross flesh hems it in,
This perfect, clear perception—which is truth.
A baffling and perverting carnal mask
Binds it, and makes all error; and to KNOW
Rather consists in opening out a way
Whence the imprisoned splendour may escape,
Than in effecting entry for a light
Supposed to be without.

That is from an English poet, Browning, but the great English poets, Wordsworth, Shelley as well as Browning hold by the Indian creed in this matter. The belief that God, not brute, is at the bottom of our being, makes a vast difference to our outlook on life. It puts hope in the place of despair. We say that the Indian people would not have survived their national calamities, but for this well-spring of hope in their metaphysics. And the need of it is not past, and will never pass, by however much we may increase our production of food and clothing. His Excellency recommends psychology. But psychology is beginning to see that the conscious is not the most effective part of the mind, and that it is the sub-conscious which plays the most important part in our lives. We are here next-door to metaphysics.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

A BRITISH COMMENT.

If independent action is not taken in Parliament to check the madness of the Punjab Government we shall have to prepare ourselves for grave trouble in India, says the "Daily News." For the past three months, following the disturbances of April, a large part of the Punjab has been under military rule. Special commissions, created under Martial Law, have been trying men accused of responsibility for the rioting and outrages at Lahore, Amritsar, and other cities, and week after week they have been imposing sentences of a severity hitherto, we believe, unknown in British India. The last batch reported in a Reuter message dated so long ago as July 5, is of a sensational character. Three prominent citizens of Lahore are sentenced to transportation for life and the confiscation of all their property. In the Amritsar case one doctor has been sentenced to death and two others to transportation for life. We note, in particular, the life sentence, with confiscation, imposed upon Mr. Harkishan Lal, who has been for many years a highly respected public man in Lahore. He is a Graduate of Cambridge University, and a member of the English Bar. In April he was associated with Mr. Gandhi in the Passive Resistance movement and he was arrested and deported from his city; later, was brought back, lodged in goal without charge, and prevented from employing (selecting) counsel. He complained that when he tried to get his case before the Privy Council, his cables were held up and the India Office blocked his path. From the military court that has sentenced Mr. Harkishan Lal and his fellow-citizens there is no appeal in law. But there must be an appeal in equity; for it is perfectly plain that Parliament and the Secretary of State must act. A few weeks ago Rabindranath Tagore, the most eminent of India's intellectual leaders, relinquished his knighthood as a specific protest against the policy now being carried out. In doing this, he informed the Viceroy that the executive repression in the Punjab had stirred the whole of India to indignation and shame. That is the truth without over-statement; and the Home Government must face it.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price: paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

British Express Maltsters Co.

"EQUMALTUM."

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR HORSES.

"Equmaltum" is a malted product prepared from germinated barley and is the most nutritious and sustaining of all foods fed to animals, especially horses, where the greatest strength, speed and endurance is of the utmost importance.

IMPROVES

HEALTH
APPEARANCE
STRENGTH
SPEED
AND
ENDURANCE.

In the most advanced countries of Europe and America Malt is extensively used in the feeding of horses of all types with most beneficial results.

Write for rates to:—

Managing Agents:—

LAWRENCE & Co.,

5, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

BOMBAY.

MONEY!

YOU are an ambitious man! You always wish to grow better. Money is the chief thing for your betterment. A very easy and sure way to save money with all your conveniences, is in your hands.

WILL you put that into practice? It is this. You remember how much of your time and energy is wasted whenever you have to make your purchases at different places, and what anxiety you feel about the surety of prices. Now if you

GET all your articles from one place at the cheapest fixed rates, your botheration, time, and money are saved. Swadeshi articles are quite as good—even better than foreign ones. Thus YOU DOUBLY PROFIT BY PURCHASING

FROM THE BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES

THE LARGEST, OLDEST & CHEAPEST STORES

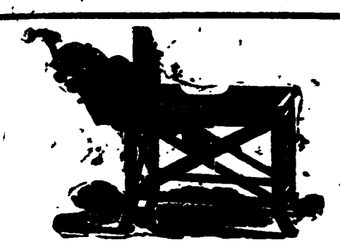
HEAD OFFICE—Times Building, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branches:—Princess Street, Madhavbag and Girgaum.
Mofussil Branches:—Poona City, Poona Camp and Cochin.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to*

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO

near Cinem, Girgaum BOMBAY



Largest Stock of Tools, Pumps, Elec Lighting Sets

MACHINERY

Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills etc.

50 Churchgate Street, Fort.

Clubwalla & Co., BOMBAY.

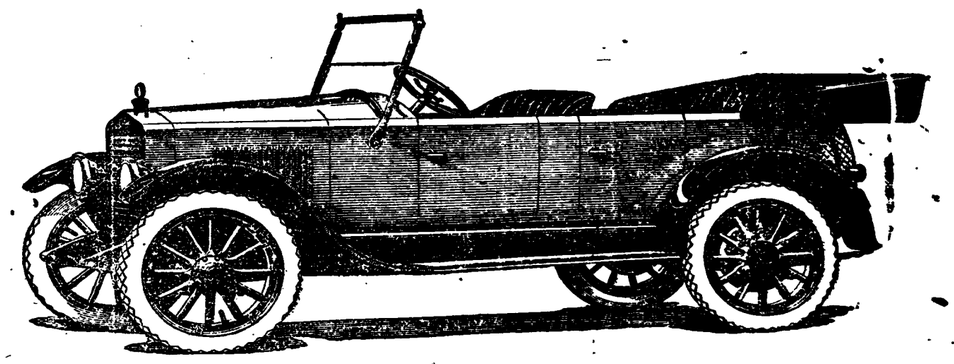
Digitized by [illegible] assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

THE ESSEX CAR

Utility and Beauty Combined in Design

As the Essex was built for you—to fill your need for a real automobile, light in weight, and moderate in price—you are to be the final judge of the skill with which this has been accomplished.



ITS MANUFACTURE BY

THE HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

is a guarantee for the highest grade workmanship and material being employed.

HILL, SAWYER & Co.,

Medows Street, BOMBAY.

Applications for Sub-Agencies are now being entertained.

TELEGRAMS: "RADICK"

R. A. DICKIE & Co.

TELEGRAMS: "RADICK"

HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS

Oriental Assurance Buildings, 2-3, Clive Row, CALCUTTA.

FOR

ENGINEERING STORES	RAILWAY STORES	MUNICIPAL STORES	MILL STORES	GARDEN STORES	LEATHER GOODS	BUILDERS' REQUIREMENTS
M. S. SHEETS	RAILS	ROAD PICKS	ASBESTOS	KODALLIES	BELTINGS	R. S. BEAMS
M. S. ROUNDS	SHOVELS	FENCING WIRE	PACKINGS	MAMOOTIES	PUMP CUPS	CHANNELS
M. S. FLATS	PICKS	NAME PLATES	MILL BOARD	PHOWRAHS	PUMP BUTTS	M. S. ANGLES
M. S. SQUARES	CHAINS	NUMBER PLATES	SHEET RUBBER	PRUNING KNIVES	VALVE FLAPS	GALV. SHEETS
FLAT IRON	PUMPS	STREET LAMPS	JOINTINGS	FENCING	ROLLER LEATHERS	WIRE NAILS
ROUND IRON	POMPS	HACK SAWS	BUFFALO PICKERS	HOES	ROLLER COVERS	ROOFING NAILS
SQUARE IRON	PIPING	FILES	PICKING BANDS	AXES	HARNESS LEATHER	WOOL SCREWS
BOLTS & NUTS	COPPER SHEETS	VICES	PULLEYS	BILL HOOKS	BUFFALO HIDES	BRASS SCREWS
WASHERS	BRASS SHEETS	HAMMERS	SHAFTINGS	SCYTHES	SHEEP SKINS	BIB COCKS
WIRE ROPES	RIVETS	DRILLS	GRIND STONES	SCYTHE STONES	LEATHER WASHERS	DOOR LOCKS
CRUCIBLES	ANVILS	STOCKS & DIES	WRENCHES	PRUNERS	LEATHER COUPLINGS	HINGES
TOOLS	BELLOWS	TOOLS	BRASS TUBES	TRANSPLANTERS	BELTING LACKS	CEMENT

Sole Agents for

BULLIVANT & CO., LT.
LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanised exible Steel and other Wire Ropes and Appliances, etc

CAMPBELL ACHNACH & CO., LD.
GLASGOW.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Asbestos Sheets and Packings, Sheet Rubber, Mill Board, etc.

Proprietors of

THE ALBION TANNERY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather of all Descriptions, etc.

THE CROWN LEATHER WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Army and Police Equipment, etc., etc.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Ram Advekar Bhalvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mahim Bunder, Fort, Bombay.